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PRESS BRIEFING ON SPACE WEAPONS TALKS

LD061737 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 6 Jul 84

["Briefing at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- A briefing was held at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was devoted to problems which were mentioned in the Soviet Government statement and the TASS statement concerning the prevention of the militarisation of outer space. Vladimir Lomeyko, spokesman of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stressed that the need of holding the briefing was determined not only by the importance of the matter but also by the fact that the Soviet proposals are distorted in statements by official representatives and the mass media in the West.

He reminded that on June 29 the Soviet Government officially proposed the United States Government to open talks on the prevention of the militarisation of outer space. It is proposed to solve an exceptionally important problem — that of preventing the arms race from spreading to a new field. In the opinion of the Soviet Government if this is not done without delay the result will be a growth of the danger of nuclear catastrophe because outer space will become a source of mortal danger to mankind.

To avert this new danger, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed, the Soviet Union offers the United States to reach agreement on the prohibition and elimination of an entire class of armaments, namely, attack space weapons, including space-based anti-satellite and anti-missile systems, and also any ground-, air- or sea-launched weapons which can be used to hit targets in space.

In reply to this clear and explicit proposal of the Soviet Union, the spokesman for the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said, the U.S. Administration took a negative stand by linking talks on space to discussions of strategic arms and nuclear weapons in Europe.

Vladimir Lomeyko continued: The United States, having scuttled the talks on nuclear weapons, has demonstrated and continues to demonstrate its unwillingness to resolve the problem of the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons. We think it lacks logic and common sense when talks on one specific problem are being linked to discussions of an entirely different unresolved problem.

We view the attempt by the United States to link the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms with the problem of preventing the militarisation of outer space as desire to avoid serious talks.

Vladimir Lomeyko drew attention to yet another moment in the stand of the United States. The American Administration, he said, sidesteps such an important element in the Soviet proposal as the introduction from the moment of the opening of the talks of a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of attack space weapons. Washington covers this up with statements about readiness to come to the talks in Vienna. Various representatives of the American Administration stress the importance of the beginning of the talks as such while not touching upon the importance of what will be discussed at them. The stand of the Soviet side is as follows: Before the delegations have taken their seats at the conference table precise agreement should be reached on what concretely they will discuss.

In this context Vladimir Lomeyko drew attention to today's TASS statement, which reads: "The Soviet Government confirms its offer to the Government of the United States to open formal talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space. It is these, and not some other talks, that it is urging the U.S. Government to start, and it is awaiting a positive response from the latter."

Correspondents asked the spokesman for the Press Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs to describe in greater detail the Soviet position on the mutual moratorium to be established with the opening of the talks on the testing and deployment of space weapons. Vladimir Lomeyko said: I would like to reiterate the position recently stated by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who said that the Soviet Union had announced a unilateral moratorium on the introduction of anti-satellite weapons in space and was suggesting that it be supported by other states. In this way, naturally, the talks would be incompatible with the testing, orbiting or production of such weapons.

Vladimir Lomeyko asked his opinion of reports in the Western press that there had appeared positive shifts in the U.S. position. It is no chance, he answered, that there are many diverse pronouncements and versions of the U.S. position on this matter. There is only one acceptable approach in this situation: An official answer should be given to the official proposal of one government by the government to which it has been addressed. The Soviet Union has received an official answer from the USA and it is negative, linked to different preconditions which I have already mentioned.

An American correspondent asked if the Soviet Union had anti-satellite weapons. Vladimir Lomeyko answered: Regardless of whether the USSR has such weapons or not, the Soviet Government offers immediately to begin talks to prevent the militarisation of space so that any weapons existing in this field should be eliminated.

He recalled that the Soviet Government had made earlier, in particular, at the United Nations, proposals on banning the militarisation of space. This shows that the Soviet Union has long realised that grave danger and is urging mankind to prevent the spread of the arms race to space because this could in turn whip up the arms race on earth. The Soviet proposal on the non-introduction of weapons in space and non-use of weapons from space against targets on earth has been supported by most countries at the United Nations, with the exception of the USA and a few other countries. At present the task is to go over from discussions to practical steps to prevent the militarisation of space. We offer to begin talks on this question already now, until it is too late.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian carries a report on the Moscow press briefing given by Vladimir Lomeyko on the prevention of militarization of outer space. The Moscow version is shorter than the preceding TASS English version -- ending at the point where Lomyeko responds to correspondents' questions, at the beginning of paragraph two of this page -- and contains the following variations:

[Page AA 1, paragraph three, line three, Moscow version reads:,..namely space-strike weapons [udarnyye kosmicheskiye aredstva] including space-based ... (rewording)

[Same page, paragraph five, first line, Moscow version reads:... Lomeyko continued: Since the negotiations on strategic and European nuclear arms were broken off, effectively through the fault of the United States, the United States at that time displayed and still displays its reluctance to resolve the problem of limiting and reducing nuclear arms. We think it ... (rewording)

[Same page, paragraph six, last line, Moscow version reads: ... desire, to evade talks on space. (rewording)]

COMPARISON OF TASS STATEMENT ON TALKS BID

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 7 July First Edition carries on page 4 the "TASS Statement" published on page AA 1 of the 6 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. The two versions have been compared, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph five, last line, PRAVDA reads:...space systems from the moment the talks... (substituting "from" for "since")

Paragraph seven, line two, PRAVDA reads:...States to open official talks on preventing.. (substituting "official" for "formal")

U.S. ADOPTS NEGATIVE POSITION ON TALKS

LD071456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, 7 Jul (TASS) -- In reply to the clear proposal by the USSR that talks should begin on preventing the militarization of space and that agreement should be reached on banning and abolishing a whole class of armaments, the United States has adopted a negative position. The White House and the U.S. State Department are doing al they can to evade answering the question whether they are willing to discuss the problem of space being turned into a source of a lethal threat to mankind, and are reducing the raising of this question by the Soviet Union to a discussion of procedural aspects.

Delaying an answer to the Soviet proposal the Reagan administration urgently stresses that it is expedient to discuss the question of talks through diplomatic -- that is, closed -- channels. Speaking at the latest press conference, an official State Department spokesman reaffirmed this position, stating: "We will continue discussion the details of talks with the Soviet Union by diplomatic channels. Therefore, I will refrain from making detailed comments." Thus the Washington administration is trying to conceal from the American and international public its efforts to torpedo the Soviet proposal and is pursuing the old line of confusing and delaying the most important question of an arms race in space.

With the same aim, Washington is at the same time trying to link the problem of the militarization of space with the problem of European nuclear armaments. To direct questions as to whether the American proposal regarding the interconnection of these two problems -- that is, the problems of space and of the siting of medium-range missiles in Europe -- remains in force, representatives of the administration give no direct answer. Official White House spokesman merely say vaguely that there are "no changes" in Washington's position, and talk demagogically of the "urgent need" for nuclear arms control. It is difficult to call this anything other than hypocrisy. One knows perfectly well, after all, that by deploying their first-strike missiles in Europe, the United States itself has brought this problem to deadlock.

It is interesting to note in this connection that there is no hint in any statement by the Reagan administration that the U.S. position on the problem of the siting of missiles in Europe has changed in any way at all. Thus, it remains exactly as it was when the United States wrecked the talks on this question.

BEGLOV: U.S. NOT SINCERE ABOUT SPACE TALKS

LD071106 Moscow World Service in English 0610 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Washington has been talking about its desire to negotiate with Moscow on disarmament, but is it sincere? Here is what Spartak Beglov of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY writes about this:

To get the answer to this question, let's look briefly at the past 4 years of Soviet-American relations. Four years ago the Americans walked out of the talks on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. They also abandoned the talks on reducing foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean and on preventing the deployment of antisatellite systems. In Geneva the Americans tried a different approach. While they were discussing strategic arms limitation they went on to produce MX, Trident, and long-range cruise missiles. As for the talks on European nuclear weapons, the Americans disrupted them by deploying Pershing II's and cruises in Western Europe.

So to make talks impossible, Washington either walks out of them or starts to produce new weapons systems and makes the talks pointless. Recently the Soviet Union offered to begin talks with the United States next September on arms control in space. President Reagan said he was ready for such talks but he put forward two preconditions which virtually mean no to the Soviet offer. He said he would negotiate on space if the Soviet Union would return to the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons and strategic arms, the talks the Americans have led into a blind alley. This being so, his preconditions are meant to prevent any talks on arms control in space. No wonder the Americans are moving fast to prepare for star wars and resent any obstacles in their way.

At the same time President Reagan would like to produce a favorable impression on the American voters in view of the coming November elections. To this end he claims he is ready for talks on space while putting forward preconditions to make such talks impossible. This being so, the American attitude is hardly sincere. It stems from clear election calculations and a desire to mislead world public opinion into believing that America champions peace.

KOZYAKOV: U.S. POSITION PROPAGANDA MANEUVER

LD060831 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] The concrete Soviet proposal to start negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in Vienna in September this year on the prevention of militarization of space met with various maneuvers by Washington. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov discusses the issue in his weekly comment:

[Kozyakov] It has become a practice for the present Republican administration to create barriers on the road to arms control talks and agreements. This policy has resulted in achieving no agreement at all in the 3 and 1/2 year period the administration is in office, and this attitude toward the proposed talks on prohibiting space weapons is no exception. Instead of positively responding to the Soviet Union's proposal to start this September in Vienna space weapons talks the White House resorted to advancing various links. It tries to create the impression that it's very anxious about resuming talks on nuclear weapons in Europe and therefore it urges to discuss in Vienna both space weapons and nuclear armaments. According to press reports from Washington the administration insisted on the right to raise other arms control issues even if Soviet negotiators will not listen.

The question arises however what is the American side going to say on nuclear weapons in Europe? Is it prepared to say anything new and to restore the situation in Europe that existed prior to the deployment of new American first-strike missiles in Britain, Federal Germany, and Italy? If it is, there is no need to wait for the proposed Vienna talks in September. In such a case the talks on both nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic armaments could be resumed in Geneva. The Soviet leaders repeatedly stated that the removal of the American first-strike weapons from Europe would be followed by corresponding Soviet actions. Soviet missiles would be withdrawn from the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, and Soviet submarines would leave the areas off the United States' shores, and the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons would be resumed.

Unfortunately, the Reagan administration is not inclined to pursue a realistic policy. It doesn't seem to be interested in seeking mutually acceptable solutions on curbing the arms race on the basis of equality and like security. Officials in Washington state now and again that the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe will be continued according to the existing schedule and this despite the fact that such actions block more and more the possibility of nuclear arms control talks and create an ever-growing danger of escalation of the arms race.

Against the background of the new American first-strike missiles in Europe, which have blown up the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons, the American statements about discussing nuclear arms control issues in Vienna look as a propaganda maneuver. The statements might be regarded as worthwhile for the current President election campaign but they cannot contribute to either the resumption of talks on nuclear weapons in Geneva or the proposed talks on space weapons in Vienna.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CONDEMNS U.S. ASAT PLANS

PM041128 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel A. Fedorov: "Dirty Slander and Reality"]

[Text] The more widely work develops on the creation of lethal types of weapons in the United States, the more malevolent fabrications are addressed to the Soviet Union. The U.S. press has recently been literally inundated with reports on the "tremendous efforts" the USSR is allegedly making to create various systems of space-based armaments. It is unfoundedly asserted, for instance, that the Soviet Union has completed work on the creation of some large orbital station "equipped with laser and beam weapon systems," that it is testing various types of space weapons, that it has some fantastic "nuclear mines" which can be deployed in space in large numbers and, on an order from earth, strike U.S. space targets, and that the USSR is implementing other "monstrous" projects.

Of course, no facts are cited, because none exist. But to give the phony goods a bright, attractive packaging, anonymous Pentagon sources and statements by retired generals are cited. Who has needed this malicious slander against the Soviet Union -- slander with no real foundation -- and why?

The strenuous stoking of passions is being conducted with perfectly definite aims -- persuading the U.S. public that the "Soviet military threat" does exist, attempting to justify the U.S. Administration's activity aimed at the militarization of space, and compelling the U.S. taxpayer to cough up money for the creation of "Star Wars" weapons.

As for the factual aspect of the matter, it is as follows: It is Washington that is strenuously developing programs for the military use of space. The United States is refusing point-blank to conduct talks on the prevention of the militarization of space.

The presidential directive on U.S. national space policy (July 1982), abounding in imperialist claims to rule in space, openly directs the Pentagon toward preparing for war in space. In the current fiscal year, about $9 billion has been earmarked for these purposes, while by 1988 the space budget will have risen to $20 billion.

U.S. efforts for the forthcoming decade are geared toward the creation of a number of new weapons systems and their deployment in orbit. Special emphasis is placed on the accelerated development of weapons for destroying satellites. In particular, the ASAT antisatellite complex is being developed on the basis of the F-15 fighter with SRAM-ALT-AIR missiles designed to destroy targets at altitutdes of up to 1,000 km. It is planned to complete testing in 1987 and to have up to 40 of these aircraft in two squadrons.

The use of manned reusable spacecraft of the shuttle type is acquiring an increasingly military orientation. Variations on their use are being tested for bringing various types of antisatellite weapons out of orbit and for using the spacecraft themselves as antisatellite weapons and carriers of weapons to destroy targets on earth and in space. Plans are being drafted for manned and unmanned spacecraft used both from earth and from space platforms or large transport aircraft.

In accordance with the 6 January 1984 Presidential Directive No 119 the United States has embarked on the implementation of an expanded program aimed at creating new ABM weapon systems in space. In the next 5 years it is planned to spend up to $26 billion on scientific research and experimental design work in this field alone, while by 2000 it is planned to spend $95 billion. It is reported that this antisatellite weapons system is to be based on various types of ray weapons, ABM missiles, (including multicharge missiles) with conventional or nuclear warheads, electromagnetic guns, and salvo-fire rocket launchers. They would like to target these weapons, not only on space targets, but also on air and ground targets. The testing of the ASAT aircraft and missile system and aircraft launchings of antimissile missiles to destroy ICBM's in their flight trajectory are a reality. The latter tests on this antimissile system are frankly made out to be the development of only one element in a wide-scale ABM system.

In an interview with ABC television, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated that the Reagan administration does not intend to abandon its plans to create and deploy a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements, and to achieve this end will not stop at breaking or reneging on existing U.S.-Soviet agreements in this field. By this cynical admission the Pentagon leader has almost completely revealed the sinister essence of the "philosophy" which pervades the White House's real policy with regard to space -- a policy aimed at unleashing a space arms race.

Considering it urgently necessary to erect a barrier in the path of turning space into a source of terrible danger to mankind, the Soviet Union has come out with a series of constructive proposals whose adoption would make it possible to close access to space to any types of weapons. The USSR has submitted to the United Nations a draft treaty on banning the use of force in space and from space against earth. The Soviet proposals provide for a total ban on testing and deploying any space-based weapons to strike targets on earth, in the air, or in space. They express the USSR's readiness to embark on a radical solution to the problem of antisatellite weapons -- to agree on the renunciation of any antisatellite systems testing, the abolition of the systems of these weapons already in the sides' possession, and also on banning tests on manned spacecraft and their use for military purposes, including antisatellite purposes.

At the same time, the Soviet leadership adopted an exceptionally important decision: The USSR has undertaken not to be the first to introduce any types of antisatellite weapons into space. That is, it has imposed a unilateral moratorium on such launchings for as long as the other states refrain from putting any type of antisatellite weapon into space.

The Soviet Government statement on the prevention of the militarization of space was new evidence of the USSR's sincere desire to reliably close once and for all all channels for the possible extension of the arms race into space. It suggests immediately initiating Soviet-U.S. talks on this problem, the outcome of which should be the banning and destruction of space-based strike armaments of any type, including ABM and antisatellite weapons.

To take practical steps right now to prevent a space arms race and with a view to creating favorable conditions for reaching an agreement, the statement also suggests imposing, on a reciprocal basis, on the day the talks begin, a moratorium on the testing and deployment of these armaments.

All these proposals show clearly enough our country's attitude toward this problem and its intentions. As the Soviet Government stresses, "The use of force in space or from space against the earth and from earth against targets in space should be banned forever." And everything must be done to ensure this opportunity is not missed.

How did Washington respond to the Soviet Government's statement? It refused talks. It proposes to restrict itself to studying just some "approaches" of a general nature toward the problem and furthermore makes the discussion of quesitions on space conditional on the simultaneous examination of problems of the limitation of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and of strategic arms, talks on which were deliberately broken off by the United States. The 2 July TASS statement said on this score that "the U.S. Administration's response to the Soviet government statement is totally unsatisfactory and is obviously geared toward ensuring that space is turned into an arena for the deployment of weapons of mass destruction. The Soviet Union resolutely rejects the attempt to make preliminary conditions for talks on a problem of vital importance to all countries and peoples and thus to block its solution."

In light of the above, the point of the slander regarding the Soviet Union's space program disseminated by certain U.S. circles becomes obvious -- it is to distract public opinion from the threat to peace which the U.S. Administration is creating by its activity, seeking at any price to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies.

SECOND SESSION OF STOCKHOLM CDE CONCLUDES

NATO, U.S. Seek Advantages

LD061926 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" Program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The problems of averting a fresh war and curbing the armaments race are being discussed at present at many important international forums.

The second session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security- Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is ending today.

I would remind you that the first session of this conference was held in the Swedish capital from mid-January to mid-March this year. The second session began on 8 May. On that day the Soviet delegation submitted a comprehensive draft for strengthening confidence and security in Europe for the consideration of the conference.

It included the proposal that a pledge be made not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, a draft treaty on the complete non-use of military forces, a proposal that military expenditure be reduced, initiatives on freeing Europe from chemical weapons and creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the European Continent, and also a number of measures on strengthening confidence in the military sphere, in particular on limiting the scale of military exercises. There was a widespread response to these proposals in Stockholm. The representatives of the delegations of a number of countries -- including, among others, Italy, Spain, and Denmark -- noted the positive character of the Soviet proposals and stated their readiness to study them thoroughly. Neutral and nonaligned countries also submitted their own proposals at the Stockholm conference.

But what were the delegations of the United States and some of its closest NATO allies doing all this while? To all intents and purposes they avoided a consideration of the proposals by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Their energies were directed only at achieving the transparency, as they put it, or in other words the illumination of the military activity of the USSR and its allies. They demanded that they be provided with detailed information about the structure and deployment of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries. At the same time the U.S. Armed Forces located on the other side of the ocean and also those based on board American aircraft-carriers in European waters would not be subject to any illuminations. In short, it is a question at the very time when the deployment of new American nuclear missiles is being continued in Western Europe of providing the Pentagon with an additional opportunity to achieve greater precision in its choice of targets on the soil of the Soviet Union and its allies. Judge for yourselves, comrades. Surely one could not agree to claims of this kind.

I would add that at the Vienna talks on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, too, the NATO countries are striving to achieve for themselves one-sided military advantages.

Meanwhile, the broadest circles of the peace-loving public and also the governments of a number of countries are more and more insistently demanding that effective measures be adopted to curb the armaments race. At a session of the UN special committee the representative of many states advocated the convening of a world conference on disarmament. It is interesting that it was only the United States that in an official statement considered the discussion of this issue to be premature. Evidently Washington considers that first the armaments race should be further escalated. However, it is precisely this that people in the most varied countries are more and more energetically opposing.

Perez de Cuellar Speaks

LD061659 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Stockholm July 6 TASS -- The second session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe ended its work here today. U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar made a speech at its concluding meeting.

In his speech he noted the political significance of the Stockholm forum and emphasized that in conditions of the present-day complicated international situation it may play a great role in consolidation of confidence and security in Europe and the whole world. Positive results in the Stockholm conference could promote advancement in the sphere of disarmament.

Noting that the continuing arms race undermines mutual confidence, the U.N. secretary general emphasized special significance of introduction of complete ban on tests of nuclear weapons, prohibition of chemical weapons, prevention of militarisation of outer space.

Javier Perez de Cuellar stressed that the principles of the U.N. Charter and efficent collective measures, being taken on their basis, to remove the threat to peace provide possibilities for consolidation of confidence and security of all countries. He also noted the importance of reduction of military expenditures of states and the use of the means thus released for the aims of social progress and development.

In conclusion Javier Perez de Cuellar wished, on behalf of the United Nations, success to the participants in the Stockholm conference.

Grinevskiy: Time for Study

LD051844 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] A few hours ago talks ended at the Stockholm conference. Although the second session will not end until tomorrow, it is already clear today that the fall session will start with further discussions about the working forms of the conference.

Today it was the Soviet delegation that did not want to accept the proposal for working groups that the West and the neutral states had backed, but Soviet chief delegate Oleg Grinevskiy declined to call it a rejection.

[Begin Grinevskiy recording -- in English] We are for serious negotiations and we would like to make more time in order to study...[end recording]

We are for serious negotiations, he said, but more time is needed. Swedish chief negotiator Curt Lidgard declared at a press conference after the collapse that he was disappointed that it had not been possible to reach agreement on a working plan for the concrete talks. But why did the Soviet Union not want to back the proposal by the neutral and nonaligned countries today?

[Begin recording] [Lidgard] I can give no explanation why.

[Unidentified interviewer] If it has not been possible to reach total unanimity now before this session ends, what will make it possible to have total unanimity about the same proposal when the next session opens in September?

[Lidgard] It would be because the diplomats who have taken part in the talks here will have the opportunity to explain to their home authorities what the situation is like and what the proposal means, so that the home authorities will have a more positive view of the proposal.

[Interviewer] Today there was a proposal from the neutral and nonaligned, the so called "NN" states, that the concrete talks on confidence- and security-building measures should take place within two working groups. One of them is to discuss the issues included in the so called Helsinki Act -- for instance, advance announcement of military maneuvers and supervisory measures. The other is to raise all other issues that are new, such as political agreements on nonaggression. In this way the different views of the East and West will be given equal treatment and no group will be regarded as having control over the other.

Today NATO backed the proposal by the NN states, but the Soviet Union, which earlier in the week had signalled that it was for it, backed out at the last minute and did not for the moment wish to accept the proposal, nor reject it.

According to the Swedish delegation, one explanation would be that the Soviet delegation must go home and consult its superiors, and this means that Sweden has not lost hope that the Soviet Union will, despite everything, accept the proposal when the next session opens in September. But the disappointment that unanimity could not be reached today before the conference closes for the summer is obvious. [end recording]

NATO's Position Hit

LD071439 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The second session of the European Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament has ended its work in Stockholm, Sweden. The participants are from 35 countries including the Soviet Union, the United States and Canada. Commentary is by Yuriy Soltan:

Important issues are under discussion in Stockholm. Although they formally relate only to Europe everyone would gain from their successful solution. Europe is the site of major military forces of the two opposing allies -- the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO -- and here they directly face each other. If they had greater confidence in each other it would ease tensions not only on the European Continent but the world over. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries advanced numerous proposals in Stockholm. According to the Soviet Union in this current acute international situation it is not enough to take only measures of a military-technological nature. Today wide ranging political steps are needed. The Soviet Union has once again called on the nuclear powers to follow its example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The socialist countries came out with another initiative, too: a proposal to agree on the non-use of force in general and take on mutual commitments not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against one another. The socialist countries also came out for reducing military spending, ridding the European Continent of chemical weapons and creating non-nuclear zones. Many statements were made in favor of their proposals at the conference. However, there was no concrete response from the representatives of the United States and other NATO countries. One trend was clearly evident in their behavior. That was to keep the conference from discussing important problems and to narrow the discussion to purely technical issues.

The NATO countries proposed their so-called packet of measures to ensure public knowledge, as it were, of military activities of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The measures would not apply to the United States, the main NATO country supplying Western Europe with first-strike missiles. What's more, it's making an ultimatum: Agree to our packet and then we'll talk about other matters. It is not a dignified approach nor does it show that the NATO states take a serious attitude to this important political forum.

It is still early to say what will happen when the delegates meet again after this break. One thing, however, is for sure: The Soviet Union and other socialist countries will do their utmost to ensure success at the Stockholm conference and enable its outcome to be a major contribution to strengthening European and international security.

Gubernatorov on End

LD062306 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by V. Gubernatorov]

[Excerpts] The second session of the Conference for Confidence- and Security-Building and Disarmament in Europe ended today in Stockholm.

As expected, the discussion and talks at this session were complicated. From the very beginning the Soviet delegation presented a document containing six concrete peaceful proposals, such as: to conclude treaties on not being the first to use nuclear weapons, and not using military force and on maintaining peaceful relations. We called for reduction in military expenditure, for freeing Europe from chemical weapons, for creating nuclear-free zones on the continent. The socialist countries supported the Soviet proposals.

There were mutual points between our approach and the positions of neutral and nonaligned states.

Some Western countries continue to study our initiatives seriously. All this can no doubt be considered a favorable factor in the work of the conference. The second session demonstrated once again that the Stockholm conference can be a venue to success.

ISRAELYAN ON DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE AGENDA

LD072038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 7 Jul 84

[From the "International Diary" program with Aleksey Sokolov]

[Excerpts] In the current aggravated international situation the significance of those forums on arms issues, whose activity continues despite the intrigues of the opponents of detente, is increased. One of these forums is the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. Previously, let me remind you, this body was called the Disarmament Committee. The annual session of the conference has now reopened work in the Geneva Palais des Nations. Let's go over to Geneva and Gennadiy Vedenyapin, our correspondent in Switzerland:

[Begin recording] [Vedenyapin] Our country's position at the Geneva Disarmament Conference is invariable. The Soviet Union, together with other socialist states is consistently in favor of the fastest possible formulation of practical steps for restricting weapons and for disarmament.

Alas, for years on end now the work of the conference has been failing to produce the results expected by all those who are seriously concerned at the worrying turn of events in the world.

Over to Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, the head of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference:

[Israelyan] The agenda for the Disarmament Conference contains practically all the most important disarmament issues, primarily those concerning restricting the nuclear arms race, the whole complex of nuclear disarmament, matters involving a ban on chemical weaponry and preventing the arms race in space.

There are, so to speak, more than sufficient opportunities for achieving talks at the conference. [sentence as heard] However, the Washington blockers on certain issues do not even allow talks to start. Washington has no need of talks for achieving agreement. What it needs is talk about talks. Therefore, the Disarmament Conference has drug on for goodness knows how many years now through the fault of those who have no interest in achieving progress.

[Vedenyapin] Undoubtedly, for the work of the Geneva disarmament forum to produce practical results mutual goodwill is necessary on the part of all sides taking part. There is no shortage of good will on the part of our country. As has been stated by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the USSR will fully interact with all states ready to help to reduce international tension through practical deeds in other words with those who will really work not for the preparation of war but for the strengthening of the foundations of peace. [end recording]

BULGARIAN ENVOY TO GENEVA TALKS LAUDS USSR

LD051846 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva July 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The Soviet Union is making a significant contribution to strengthening international peace and security, ending the arms race and advancing disarmament, Konstantin Tellalov, head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, said in his speech at the plenary meeting of the Disarmament Conference today. The Soviet Union's peace policy and its numerous far-reaching proposals on relevant problems constitute at present the decisive factor of international relations.

Pointing out the need to avert nuclear war, the speaker listed a series of specific proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community with a view to adopting measures to remove that danger. The Bulgarian delegate laid particular emphasis on the Soviet initiative of working out definite principles to regulate relations between nuclear powers. The Western delegations, however, have taken a negative stand, Konstantin Tellalov said, which raises obstacles to the solution of that most acute problem of the present-day international situation. At the same time the United States is escalating preparations for nuclear war and for the militarisation of outer space.

Argentine delegate Julio S. Carasales recalled that the joint declaration of the heads of state and government of six non-aligned and neutral countries released in late May had stressed the danger posed to the very existence of mankind. It is only the complete elimination of the arsenals of nuclear weapons and their prohibition that can rid the world of that danger.

Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, who addressed today's meeting, said that his government joined the authors of the declaration and also considered it imperative to discuss the problem of averting the nuclear war.

MATERIALS ON UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE WORK

Envoys Urge End to Arms Race

LD041003 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The world is faced with the threat of a spread of the arms race to outer space. We must make every effort to prevent such a course of events, the U.N. ad hoc committee on the world disarmament conference was told by Nissanka Wijewardane, Sri Lanka's permanent representative to the U.N. [name and title as received]. The community of nations, he said, should support and encourage all the recent proposals concerning talks on the prohibition of the placing of weapons in outer space.

The present abnormal situation in international affairs can and should be rectified and the arms race can and should be reversed, S.I. Kislak, the Soviet representative, said. Those who are trying to prevent that, are acting against the interests of all peoples.

In our opinion, the Soviet representative added, it is necessary to pool the efforts of all states, both nuclear and non-nuclear, large and small, for the sake of attaining this vital aim. The convocation of a world disarmament conference would be a big stride in joining efforts in this direction.

The Soviet Union's representative drew attention of the committee members to the importance of the USSR's fresh constructive step -- the proposal that talks be started on preventing the militarisation of outer space. In putting forward this far-reaching proposal, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the spread of the arms race to outer space would sharply increase the risk of war catastrophe, undermine prospects for limiting and reducing weapons in general.

West Undermining Committee

LD060833 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The arms race, which is being speeded up, is entering a qualitatively new stage covering practically all parts of the world. Its spread to outer space threatens humankind's very existence, said Polish delegate Janosz Rydzkowski, addressing the current session of the U.N. ad hoc committee on the world disarmament conference.

These developments are a direct consequence of the policy of the aggressive imperialist circles, which place stake on ensuring global military superiority, Hungarian representative Istavan Mikus stressed. He pointed out that the United States and its NATO partners do not display readiness to change this policy, to stop the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

In the opinion of Bulgarian delegate Evgueni Alexandrov, a world disarmament conference may play a decisive role in a quest for new approaches to the resolution of the most burning problem of the present, lessening of military, above all, of nuclear danger.

A diametrically opposite view has been taken at the session of the ad hoc committee by the major Western powers. They have reaffirmed, as a matter of fact, that they would further sabotage the implementation of the idea, which has the support of an overwhelming majority of the U.N. member-states. This is precisely the essence of their reaction to the decision of the latest U.N. General Assembly session, which instructed the special committee to maintain contacts with the nuclear powers, whose participation is necessary for ensuring success of a world conference. Thus an official answer received by the committee from the United States points out that it considers inopportune a discussion of a convocation of a world disarmament conference. Moreover, the USA and its allies in the NATO bloc call in question in general the need for further ad hoc committee sessions.

Session Ends

LD070828 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 7 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets:

The United Nations special committee for a world disarmament conference has closed its session here. It was reaffirmed at the session that the idea of convening such a forum enjoys broad support of U.N. member states.

The committee approved a report recommending the U.N. General Assembly to continue to debate on this issue at its next, 39th session. It is stressed that the world disarmament conference should be convened within the shortest possible time.

The week-long session of the special committee, which groups forty states, reaffirmed that the absolute majority of nations favour the holding of an authoritative forum on disarmament. The socialist and non-aligned countries maintain that the world conference could work out effective measures for curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament.

According to an official Soviet document on this issue, submitted to the committee, "the efforts by all states irrespective of their social, political and military status should be aimed at stopping the arms race, directing it along the spiral of descent and saving mankind from the threat of war. Convocation of a world disarmament conference would be a major step towards pooling the efforts in this direction."

However, like during its previous sessions, the special committee failed to advance in making practical preparations for the forum due to the same cause -- the obstructionist stance of major Western powers. They justify their refusal to look for cardinal ways of averting the war menace by arguments which are apparently at variance with logic. According to representatives of the United States and its NATO partners, the convocation of the conference is hindered by an "unfavourable international situation."

Representatives of countries of the socialist community stressed in their speeches at the session that it is in the conditions of enhanced international tension, when the world is being pushed ever more vigorously towards a nuclear abyss that it is necessary to adopt urgent practical measures in order to stop, and then to reverse the dangerous process.

Matyash Supports World Forum

LD071310 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 7 Jul 84

["In the Interests of Peace and Disarmament" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The ad hoc committee for a world conference on disarmament ended another session at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The idea of convening such a conference, put forward by the Soviet Union, has won extensive international support. The U.N. General Assembly has repeatedly voiced its backing for the idea, pointing out that the world conference on disarmament would enable all states without exception to make a contribution of their own to the achievement of a historic aim, that of terminating the arms race, first of all the nuclear race. "The task of limiting and reducing nuclear arms is of key significance to all countries and peoples, and not in the last place, of course, to the Europeans", said Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. "This task has become even more pressing following the Americans' scuttling of Geneva talks."

Representatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries stressed in their speeches at the session that it is the lofty duty of all responsible politicians and statesmen to ward off the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union made an offer to all nuclear powers to agree on a certain set of standards to regulate their mutual relations, which will be designed to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union's official document on the issue, handed over to the ad hoc committee, said that the efforts of all states irrespective of their social, political and military status should concentrate on halting and reversing the arms race and delivering mankind from the threat of war and that the convocation of the world conference on disarmament would be an important step in pooling efforts in this direction.

Like at its previous forums, the U.N. General Assembly stressed at its last session again in a resolution on this score that if properly prepared and timely convened, the world conference could facilitate the success of talks on disarmament. Another impetus to the already lively dicussion of these problems has been given by the peace initiatives advanced by Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko.

The Soviet Union has proposed coming to terms on banning and scrapping a whole class of armaments -- strike space systems, including space-based anti-satellite and anti-missle systems, as well as any land-based, air-based or sea-based systems designed to hit targets in space. The Soviet Government has confirmed its offer to the U.S. Government to open formal talks on preventing the militarization of outer space.

That the task of convening the world forum on disarmament is important and urgent is indicated also by a massive movement for curbing the nuclear arms race, which is sweeping Western Europe and the United States in a popular reaction to the incumbent American Administration's adventurist militarist policy. In the Soviet Union's opinion, the convocation of such a representative international forum would constitute an important step towards uniting the efforts of all states to solve the overriding problem of the times, that of limiting the arms race and bringing about disarmament.

The world conference could work out effective approaches to beginning practical disarmament. The Soviet Union sees a special value and usefulness of this forum in that its results would include not merely recommendations but concrete decisions which the U.N. member states would pledge to fulfill.

PORTUGALOV ON REAGAN'S PEACEMAKING METAMORPHOSIS

PM061445 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 1 Jul 84 p 5

[Nikolay Portugalov article: "Demagoguery Fair"]

[Text] In Western retail trade there is a whole science on the high pressure sale of second-rate or worthless goods; what is good will be bought up just the same, while inferior goods are displayed in bright wrappers on shelves at eye level and are advertised and pushed in every way in the hope that they will be snatched up right away. However, these ploys rarely have the desired effect -- buyers quickly learn to see through them. Such methods are more useless in world politics when, for instance, the aggressive imperial course is palmed off as concern for peace, and "total confrontation" -- for the "desire for dialogue". Colourful packaging is of no use here either.

When analyzing the documents recently drawn up by the main political forums in the West it is easy to make this comparison: the Washington NATO session and the London conference of the Big Seven -- the seven most developed capitalist countries. Ronald Reagan's election tour of Western Europe amounted to a real demagoguery fair. The president's speeches in the Old World, his aides briefings and the commentaries of the "Atlantic" propagandists had only one goal: i.e., to show the present master of the White House as a "peacemaker" concerned with the increase in the military threat and now eager to have a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union.

The USA's hegemonic policy, which has not changed a bit, turned out to be concealed in peaceful rhetoric as if in a gift wrapping. Reagan and his staff would like to foist their old chattels in this new wrapping both on the American electorate, who increasingly doubt the president's current policy, and on the NATO public which, as one Western analyst put it, has long considered him "too dangerous for maintaining peace."

Incidentally, the Americans had set landmarks even before Reagan's European tour -- at the Washington NATO session at the end of May. The session's documents -- its final communique and the declaration addressed to the East -- were filled with appeals for peace like a melon filled with water. But the "dry residue" boiled down to a repetition of the Atlantic "confrontation credo" formulated half a year ago at the alliance's Brussels session. Moreover, some of the theses sounded even more rigidly and there appeared some ominous "novelties".

NATO's readiness to use nuclear weapons first was reiterated in the pharisaical phrase: "None of their (the alliance's) weapons will ever be used, except in response to attack"; NATO again stated that it reserves the right to political and military interference outside its sphere of action. For the umpteenth time it recognized the USA's right to block the development of trade with socialist countries. The Soviet Union, furthermore, was requested to "act with responsibility in its international behaviour" -- in other words, give the United States a free hand in carrying through its plans for world supremacy. Moreover, in its communique NATO did not even stop at inadmissible interference in the USSR's internal affairs under the flag of protecting human rights. And all this was presented as elements and conditions of a "constructive East-West dialogue"!

The Washington declaration contains, as a separate point, support for the German people's right to "regain its unity through free self-determination". It is the first time that such obvious encouragement of revanchist trends, which have again intensified in West Germany under conservative rule, has been seen in recent NATO documents.

However, in all questions relating to disarmament -- from talks on nuclear arms to the Vienna talks on troop and arms reduction in Central Europe -- NATO unconditionally confirmed its obstructionist stance. A "new element" was merely added -- that connected with the impending militarization of space. Ignoring the alarm which the space arms race provoked by the USA evokes in the European NATO countries the Americans compelled them to support their proposal for setting up a "working group of experts", in which this question would be preliminarily discussed between the East and West. A familiar method: i.e., produce a semblance of talks to "reassure public opinion", while continuing to implement the most dangerous military programmes. However, as Konstantin Chernenko stressed in his replies to Joseph Kingsbury-Smith, it is vital to reach agreement on preventing space from being militarized "without delay, before a dash forward is made in the race in space weapons, a step unpredictable in its consequences". The Soviet Union's pertinent proposals for the complete prohibition of antisatellite weapons, in view of world opinion (including this time American legislators), create favourable conditions for this.

Thus, the demagogic nature of the American fit of peaceableness came to the fore vividly enough already at the Washington NATO session. But that was nothing compared with what was yet to come. The acme of demagoguery, beyond all doubt, was Reagan's speech in the Irish Parliament on June 4. The Western press used every superlative possible when commenting on his speech. The speech, it said, confirms the president's readiness to return to detente, "meeting the Russians halfway." Reagan has allegedly given up confrontation and is now concerned about the destiny of peace, is bent on stopping the arms race, and so forth.

Alas, what was new here was only the more refined character of formulating pseudo-initiatives; in Dublin Reagan said he was prepared to halt, even to reverse, the deployment of new American missiles "as the outcome of a verifiable and equitable agreement." A semblance has been created now that the USA is pursuing the same aim as Moscow and not a word is being said that an agreement implied accepting the same "zero" or "interim" options, the inacceptability of which for the Soviet Union has long been clear to Western Europe. Public opinion, including rank-and-file members of the antiwar movement, uninitiated in all the intricacies of the missile problem, was told, as it were: now it is up to the Russians -- let them return to the bargaining table. At the same time, a thesis is stealthily put forward to the effect that the Soviet Union prefers "self-isolation" -- either because it has not yet worked out a new approach to the disarmament policy or because it itself does not want to disarm.

And, of course, the president kept quiet about the main thing. In line with his proposal, the talks must be resumed in conditions of the continuing deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, a deployment, moreover, which is steadily gaining momentum. It was after the Irish speech speech that American military and political spokesman left no doubt that this deployment would continue under any circumstances and emphasized again and again that the USA was not going to abandon its previous alternatives to solving the question. It follows the Soviet Union is being urged as it were, to make the "dual-track decision" part of its own position and discuss only how many American missiles will be deployed in Europe.

And this is palmed off for meeting us "halfway"! Incidentally, when the Italian Premier Benito Craxi recently mentioned the suspension of missile deployment, the Americans immediately "called him to order", as to the West German Social Democrats, who at their congress in Essen dared to demand such a suspension with the subsequent withdrawal of the already deployed missiles and with a simultaneous reduction in the number of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, Washington declared them well-nigh apostates.

The West can meet us halfway, i.e., provide a basis for resuming the talks on nuclear arms, as the CMEA Declaration puts it, only by stopping the deployment of American missiles in Europe and taking measures leading to the withdrawal of the missiles already stationed there. To speak about some "self-isolation of the Soviet Union", which has put forward large-scale realistic and specific initiatives in literally every field of arms control, means only to engage in malicious misinformation of world, primarily Western, public opinion.

The U.S. president's other Dublin subterfuge can be easily seen through. In the Irish Parliament Reagan said that "if dicussions on reaffirming the principle not to use force...bring the Soviet Union to negotiate agreements which will give concrete, new meaning to that principle, we will gladly enter into such discussions" at the Stockholm conference. Interpreting this, which is as florid as it is foggy, the NATO troubadours explained that the USA agrees to discuss the Soviet draft treaty on the non-use of force between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries provided that the USSR accepts its programme of far-reaching measures for "scanning" the entire military activity in the Soviet Union.

But, first, the Soviet Union will not and cannot accept this "legalization" of Atlantic espionage when the overwhelming part of the American military capability in the United States is in general not liable to any confidence-building measures. Second, which is no less important, commenting on Reagan's "Irish" speech, official American spokesman hastened to declare that the "principle of the non-use of force in American interpretation may be applied only to conventional arms because the West refuses to reject the first use of nuclear weapons in principle". It turns out that in fact there is nothing to discuss at all!

The main purpose of the London meeting -- the tenth summit of this kind -- was to range the main Western countries' economy and policies according to the American pattern and adapt them to the US course towards world supremacy. That is the crux of the "triumph of Reaganomics", of which American papers wrote with pride. Reagan and his aides simply dismissed the shy attempts made by their allies to secure at least verbal corrections in the American policy (which is fatal for Europe) of swelling budgetary deficits and high interest rates conditioned by this. In this way it is very convenient to finance the giant military programmes by attracting West European capitals to credit them by the interest-rate magnet. Washington is also happy with the side effect -- the economic difficulties of Western Europe, one of its main rivals, which in the existing situation finds it even more difficult to close the widening gap between the USA and Japan in a number of the most promising areas.

The American hegemonic tendencies are just as unambiguously served by the Declaration on East-West Relations, adopted in London, which merely in brief repeats the sufficiently well-known stance of the West on all questions of arms control, and the Declaration of International Terrorism, in which, as Konstantin Chernenko stressed, they "were silent about the main thing -- state terrorism'" practised by the USA. (It is not fortuitious that in one of his interviews shortly after the London summit US Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt said, for example, that common sense suggests delivering of pre-emptive strikes(!) against a state planning terrorist acts.)

The same aims are served by the programme, drawn up in London, for further enslaving the developing countries, languishing in their debt bondage.

All edifices are crowned by the bombastic Declaration on Democratic Values -- a political platform of the super-NATO which also involves Japan in the anti-Soviet bloc as the Western alliance's full-fledged and even privileged member. The USA is gradually reorienting itself to the Pacific as the main region of carrying out its hegemony and is, therefore, increasingly viewing Japan as its most important though, of course, junior partner. Western Europe, which, much to Washington's regret, "in virtue of the geostrategic factors alone" cannot abandon its urge for detente with the West, has been allotted the role of an outlying military province of the "Pax Americana", dotted with missile forts, and the arena of a potential conflict. It is this concept that underlies the ever frequent American reproaches levelled at Europe after the London meeting, accusing it of "provincialism" and "inability to consider the global interests of the United States".

Why was this whole "demagoguery fair", which made a lot of noise during the first half of June, at all necessary? Why does the US president, who only two years ago in London called for an anti-Soviet "crusade", now deem it necessary to exercise in the idioms of detente which was not his way in the past?

Ever since ancient Athens, where large-scale demagoguery for the first time became a political instrument, one of its main trademarks has been the leaders' desire to persuade the masses that they are guided precisely by their interests, although in actual fact they are striving to directly opposite aims. Therein lies the secret of Reagan's peacemaking metamorphosis.

As has been noted on more than one occasion, his ostentatious love for peace is calculated primarily for the American votes. Only recently the president and his advisers were convinced that jingoist intoxication, the calls for a "crusade" against communism and the "brilliant victories of American voters.

Only recently the president and his advisers were convinced that the jingoist intoxication, the calls for a "crusade" against communism and the "brilliant victories for American weapons," such as the act of terrorism against Grenada, would ensure for them the support for the silent majority of the well-off men in the street and, moreover, help them take in hand the Congress with its mounting resistance to the White House's adventurist course. The American voter from among the above-mentioned silent majority can indeed be persuaded of many things. But it is much more difficult to muffle the fear awakened in him by the military threat that can overtake him in his own well-appointed home. Feeling a change in the "average American's" sentiments, U.S. legislators are beginning to pass from words to deeds and cut Reagan's crazy military programme at least a little to begin with. So on the eve of the election campaign the president had to play a peacemaker in the hope of regaining the support of the silent majority, which is crucial to him.

Another reason is deeper and more intricate. Today the White House speaks with its usual complacency about the "unanimity of the West" demonstrated, we are told, by the numerous and loquacious declarations adopted in Brussels and London. This is understood as the USA having again managed to foist its will on the allied governments in the key questions of strategy, politics and economics. But the signatures of the Western heads of state and governments under the documents dictated by the USA do not yet amount to accord in NATO. Their dependence on Washington and the very fact of being members of the alliance do not permit West European leaders to raise direct objections to Uncle Sam, but they cannot afford to ignore the mounting anti-American sentiments among their countries' public. These sentiments have been triggered by Washington's unscrupulous ruling of the roost in the alliance and above all by the irresponsible gambler approach -- unacceptable to the Europeans -- to the questions of war and peace in our nuclear age.

Things are not at all well in NATO. The nuclear strategy and the U.S. imperial claims can no longer serve as a basis for "Atlantic consensus". The Netherlands have actually questioned the "dual-track decision"; Denmark has refused to contribute to financing the "nuclear rearmament"; Spain is in NATO but with only one of its feet; Greece, being an alliance member, has signed the appeal of the neutral and non-aligned states for ending the tests, production and deployment of nuclear weapons; while Canada, not daring to follow suit, views this appeal of the Six with undisguised sympathy. The Italians speak about a moratorium on missile deployment. And even London has serious claims to big brother across the Atlantic.

If we add to this that the majority of the West German population is as before opposed to the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in the country, that the pro-American leaders in Bonn want at least a normal dialogue with the East on all questions, and that France is maintaining this dialogue on the highest level -- it can be said with every justification that anti-American rust is corroding the "European sphere of NATO". Will the Americans' peaceable demagoguery be able to serve as an anticorrosive for the alliance? It is rather doubtful.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS BOOK ON U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

PM021519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Stepin book review: "U.S. Strategic Doctrines"]

[Text] The approximate parity of USSR and U.S. strategic nuclear means, established back in the early seventies, is an exceptionally important reality of world politics. It created a fundamentally new situation for Washington which is still striving for military superiority...

The U.S. strategic course comprises very serious contradictions between global ambitions and real potential. Washington is stubbornly reluctant to believe in the futility of efforts to make any significant changes in nuclear parity in its own favor. A new book by Doctor of Historical Sciences A. Arbatov is devoted to an analysis of these problems. (Footnote) (Aleksey Arbatov: "Military-Strategic Parity and U.S. Policy" [Voenno-Strategicheskiy Paritet i Politika SSHA], Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1984)

In an attempt to find a way out of the "nuclear impasse," as Washington calls the nuclear equilibrium, the Pentagon is trying to build up its destructive potential. The total number of individually targeted warheads in the Pentagon's strategic arsenal is to be increased from 8,800 in 1983 to 14,000 in 1990. U.S. strategists have supplemented the concept of a massive first strike with the concept of "limited and protracted" nuclear war on a regional and a global scale.

Al. Arbatov clearly shows the complete absurdity of this concept. What is its purport? While continuing to hold the other side's cities hostage, the Pentagon plans a long period (as much as several months) of inflicting limited nuclear strikes on leadership and control centers, nuclear means, and military and economic targets. Under the R. Reagan administration, the principles of "limiting damage" in the United States have been transformed into the doctrine of "victory" in a thermonuclear war. Examining the various U.S. scenarios for "achieving victory," the author proves that they are all mad suicidal adventures. Like the stone that causes the avalanche, any "limited" nuclear strike will inevitably trigger universal catastrophe.

Do people on the Potomac realize this? Hardly. But the impracticability of these schemes in no way signifies an absence of danger. Washington's attempt to impart greater "expediency" to the plans for nuclear strikes makes thermonuclear conflict less inconceivable in the eyes of U.S. strategists. The illusion of nuclear superiority in a crisis situation is fraught with the possibility of rolling down into the abyss of nuclear conflict.

Al. Arbatov critically examines the so-called "radical" U.S. proposals on strategic arms. Concrete statistics show their complete unacceptability to the Soviet Union, which is striving to put an end to the arms race and to consolidate parity at increasingly low levels of nuclear potentials with the strict observance of the principles of equality and identical security. While this path is difficult, any other is simply impossible. The whole content of the book convinces the reader of this.

Al. Arbatov's work provides a clear idea of the zigzag evolution of U.S. strategic doctrine. The author is noted for his profound knowledge of the complex aspects of military policy, for his skill in informing readers of the essence of the problems analyzed, and for the cogency of the arguments. This work, devoted to a fundamental question of the present day, will doubtless be of interest not only to specialists, but also to all who are concerned with questions of ensuring a lasting peace, disarmament, and detente.

SOLTAN CITES DANGERS OF TOMAHAWK DEPLOYMENT

LD031706 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] As has been reported in the Western press, the United States is preparing to dispatch to Europe another batch of Tomahawk cruise missiles. Yuriy Soltan has this comment:

While officials of the Reagan administration are toying with peace rhetoric, the Pentagon is building up the American nuclear force on the European Continent. Missiles are being installed there even ahead of the planned time. The military do not even try to conceal the fact that these are first-strike weapons meant for a nuclear attack. Being deployed in Europe, these missiles are targeted mainly on the socialist countries. But in fact they pose a danger for all.

You may ask why. Just because with the appearance of every new American missile on European territory, the risk of a nuclear conflict increases. Should this conflict break out, its flames will inevitably spread onto other continents. There's one more danger that should be mentioned. The United States would like to set its nuclear sights not only on the socialist countries; it would want to put on target other countries too, especially those which are pursuing independent foreign policies, and refuse to subdue [as heard] to Washington's will. For example, Tomahawks, which are being installed in Sicily, have a range about 2,500 kilometers, and can reach besides the Mediterranean countries, North Africa and the Middle East.

The cruise missiles may soon appear in other parts of the world as well. Without the Congress' knowledge, the Pentagon has already begun deploying Tomahawks tipped with nuclear warheads on a number of American warships. The United States has a plan to furnish with cruise missiles practically all of its surface ships and its 90 submarines cruising permanently in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. If we add to this that today 70 percent of American nuclear warheads are deployed on foreign bases, it's not difficult to understand that the United States is trying to target its nuclear weapons on practically every region in Asia, Africa, and Latin America as well as in Europe.

The Soviet Union is doing all it can to break the vicious circle of the nuclear arms race and make the world more secure. It has put forward concrete proposals to the effect, based on the princples of equality and equal security. By deciding to deploy its nuclear missiles in Europe, the United States has broken off the nuclear disarmament talks. The Soviet Union calls on Washington to display common sense, remove the obstacles standing in the way of the talks, and finally show its sincere desire to save the world from a nuclear catastrophe. But so far the Reagan administration turns a deaf ear to this call.

BLOC ACADEMIC OFFICIALS MEET IN MOSCOW

PM071756 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A meeting of party committee secretaries of higher party academic institutions from the socialist countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR -- was held at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences from 3-5 July.

The participants exchanged experience of the work of party organizations in ensuring the high ideological and political standard of the training of party and state cadres in light of the decisions of the fraternal parties' congresses and of subsequent Central Committee plenums and acquainted themselves with the work of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and the Moscow higher party school.

There was a talk with O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The participants in the meeting laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

CEMA ATOMIC ENERGY GROUP MEETS IN BUCHAREST

LD072052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] A regular session of the permanent CEMA commission on cooperation in the sphere of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes took place in Bucharest.

The session discussed the tasks obtaining from the decisions made by the summit economic conference of CEMA member states.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD081539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 8 Jul 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with political observers Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, and All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

Space Weapons Talks

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed listeners!

The attention of international public opinion this week was centered on the Soviet Government's proposal to begin talks with the United States on preventing the militarization of space. As you know, the Soviet Government statement was published on 30 June and it noted that the emergence of the arms race into space would sharply increase the risk of a military catastrophe and would sabotage the prospects for overall arms limitation and reduction. The task, therefore, of shutting off all channels for the militarization of space without exception is assuming an extraordinarily great and, I would say, topical significance. In practical terms this means that weapons of any type -- conventional, nuclear, laser, electron beam, or any other -- must not be put into space and stationed there, be it on manned or unmanned systems. Space weapons with any type of basing must not be created, tested, or deployed, either for antimissile defense, or as antisatellite systems, or for use against targets on the earth or in the air. Briefly speaking, the Soviet Government is raising the point that the use of force in space and from space against the earth, and also from earth against targets in space, should be banned forever. And it was with this aim that our government proposed to the U.S. Government that talks on this problem be started as early as this September.

[Bovin] This is a step of fundamental importance, comrades. The arms race that is going on on earth has in fact already led to the stockpiling of enormous mountains of weaponry, and if it takes off from earth and goes up into space, this will be a new, qualitative step in the arms race. It's already difficult to stop it now; you can see the efforts being made. And if it is transferred to space, these difficulties will increase, both from the point of view of control and of a whole number of other things. And so, while the military conquest of space has not yet started in earnest, there is still some time left to stop this business. Of enormous importance, therefore, I repeat, is this proposal of ours.

[Shishlin] And to this it should be added that politically the whole program for the militarization of space could lead to the destabilization of the entire military-strategic situation.

[Bovin] Of course.

[Shishlin] And increase the amount of unpredictable risk.

[Bovin] Of course, because the situation now is based on the fact that a balance exists. Nuclear weapons exist as a constraining force, and if a space defense system is undertaken in earnest, if the Americans have not only a nuclear sword, but also a nuclear shield, this will immediately bring about a colossal change in the strategic situation. And we, of course, cannot take a passive attitude to this, so we also have to create a similar defence system. What does Reagan's idea of an antimissile defense system in space imply if it is implemented? It means the absolute security of the United States.

[Levin] As the ideal.

[Bovin] Yes, as the ideal. But in our world, absolute security for one means absolute insecurity for another. That is how this thing turns out, because we are now living in a situation when the problem of security cannot be solved unilaterally. Only if you and I can come to an agreement will we have mutual security. And it is this point that the Americans are still, unfortunately, avoiding. They don't want to understand this axiom of the nuclear age, and that's that.

[Shishlin] Yes, and particularly since the question of whether it is a shield or a sword is a totally theoretical one, because in this case it is just a single military policy and a single strategic design aimed at bringing their potential enemy to his knees.

[Bovin] That's right, of course.

[Levin] And so it can be said with complete certainty that the Soviet proposal met with a very positive response in many states throughout the world.

[Bovin] Probably most of all it concerns the Americans in particular, since it was to them that the message was addressed.

[Levin] All right, let's first of all take the reaction of the United States.

[Bovin] Right. Well, the first thing they did as soon as they received our statement was to say: Yes, we will go to Vienna and discuss the problem, but only if at the same time we can discuss other questions relating to the arms race -- the Euroweapons and overall strategic weapons. And this second point was presented as a preliminary condition. Then there was quite an uproar even among the Americans themselves, who realized that in this way Reagan was trying to get out of these talks, because this condition is unacceptable to us: We will not discuss the problem of the Euroweapons while there are Pershings in Europe. And the administration started clever maneuvering, and it is obvious why: because Reagan is under a great deal of pressure. The elections are coming up soon, he wants to look like a peace-maker and is trying to avoid having anyone grabbing him by the arm and telling him to his face: Look, you're refusing to go and listen to the Russians' proposals! And that is why the clever maneuvering is going on there now. But this, of course, is all too obvious and Americans journalists themselves can see it all.

[Shishlin] I agree with the point that the United States is maneuvering. The maneuvering is being done on several levels: at the White House, the State Department, the Defense Department, and, of course, by the media. Literally in the last few days the United States has started to say that it is working hard to put together its stance on possible talks with the Russians, and that perhaps it will have its stance ready by September. But what makes us wary, of course, are both the attempts to link this problem with other unconnected problems...[Bovin interrupts]

[Bovin] ...And also, ultimately, the whole context of U.S. policy. After all, it's no accident, for example, that the U.S. press is very actively highlighting the subject of whether Reagan is sincere or insincere. That is why they are discussing themselves, and they themselves are writing that it is quite difficult for the Russians to believe in the sincerity of a President who is well known for his statements to the effect that we are the empire of evil, that there should be a crusade against communism and that socialism will be thrown onto the ash-heap of history. All this is what Reagan has said.

[Levin] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, I would like to illustrate what you have said with an article by Joseph Kraft in THE WASHINGTON POST, who writes frankly: If Washington were to refuse to join in these talks -- meaning the talks on space weapons -- Reagan's new conciliatory policy, meaning his conciliatory rhetoric, would be revealed as a piece of swindling dictated by downright opportunistic internal political considerations.

U.S. Military Budget

[Bovin] Yes, but it isn't just a matter of what he says:
After all, what is actually happening? Take, for example, their disarmament proposals: On one hand they propose disarmament, but on the other hand the MX missiles are being built, the submarine Trident II system is being built, the B-1 bomber is being built, the Pershing II missiles are being stationed, and the problem of binary chemcial weapons has been raised.

[Levin] And the military budget is increasing. The military budget is growing, as are the incomes of the military monopolies, which make no small contribution to President Reagan's election campaign. I would like, comrades, to give you a few figures: The Pentagon is currently handing out 10 million orders for equipment a year, and these orders are distributed chiefly among the major corporations in the military-industrial complex. In 1983 alone, the General Electric Corporation had an income amounting to $2 billion -- an increase of $4 million over 1982.

[Bovin] Incidently, there are military companies that made even bigger profits last year.

[Levin] That's quite right: Over that year the profits of General Dynamics doubled. Those of Martin Marietta -- which, incidentally, is making the Pershing II missiles -- increased by 50 percent. And in 1983, the 9 largest corporations in the military-industrial complex in all received $5 billion. This is also something worth pointing out: These incomes for U.S. corporations engaged in arms production result in an enormous deficit for the U.S. budget, amounting in annual terms to almost $200 billion.

[Bovin] Yes, here Reagan was unsuccessful, because of the chief items in his election program of 1979 was to eliminate the budget deficit. Not only did he not do this, on the contrary, he brought it up to a truly astronomic figure: a deficit of almost $200 billion. It is difficult to even imagine what a burden that is for the state budget. At the moment, as we know, the U.S. economy is going through a phase of animation, and apparently it will last -- well, I think it will last to the end of this year, this phase of animation. But after that the law of cyclic activity will come into play. This is not so much Reaganomics as the general law of cyclic activity, and this colossal budget decifit will weigh heavy on the economy. The Americans themselves say that this phase of animation will end. They just disagree about when it will happen.

[Levin] This disagreement also has a purely practical significance, because if the slump comes before the November elections Reagan's position will become considerably worse, and it is very difficult to say what this will lead to. Since we have mentioned the election campaign in the United States I think it is worth saying a few words on this problem and describing how things stand now with the Democrats.

U.S. Elections

[Bovin] Yes. How do things stand? Well, Mondale, of course, is now figure number one. Hart is now worried over whether Mondale will ask him to be vice president or not, and this he would evidently like to be, albeit only the vice presidential candidate.

[Levin] By the way, it seems to me that a public opinion poll conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES and CBS television merits attention. As the election date approaches, there will be an increasing number of these polls. The opinion poll revealed that the Mondale-Hart duo is trailing the Reagan-Bush duo by 42 to 49 percent. In other words, a definite chance is taking shape for the Democrats. But all these are, so to speak, the most preliminary forecasts: No one knows what the pairing will be -- who Mondale's running mate will be. There has been no decision on this yet. But returning to the main subject of international life at present, the problem of limiting armament and preventing the militarization of space, I would like to recall what Walter Mondale himself has to say on this subject. Speaking in Minneapolis at a congress of the National Educational Association he literally declared the following: In my view, the Soviet proposal is a positive event.

[Bovin] You mean the proposal on space.

[Levin] Yes, on space. I would accept it, said Mondale. And this is of quite definite interest, although I would not for the time being risk making far-reaching conclu ions from this.

[Bovin] Yes, it is a bit early, of course.

[Shishlin] Yes, and this is all the more so as it must be said that Mondale is also in favor, just like the present American Administration, of increasing U.S. military efforts, and of an annual increase in the military budget of 4 percent, I think. The American military budget is now growing at a more galloping pace. At any rate, as far as military policy itself is concerned, as far as increasing military efforts goes, I would not say that there is a vast difference between the platform of the U.S. Democratic Party, as it is taking shape, and that of the Republican Party. But at least on the level of political statements, the Democrats are in a much more clearly-defined and distinct way in favor of certain ideas which would seem to open up opportunities for constructive talks. In particular, they support the idea of a freeze on nuclear armaments. As you have already cited, they are in favor of talks on space, and in this they are reacting to the situation somewhat more sensitively, perhaps.

More on ASAT Talks

[Bovin] They would seem to assess the situation in the world more realistically, more realistically than Reagan, of course. That much can be said. Take a point such as the reorientation of American strategy. Under Carter, at least, when targets were being picked for strikes against the Soviet Union in the event of war, military installations above all were included, above all military installations. Control centers were not included because Carter's idea was that if an exchange of nuclear strikes began, it would subsequently be necessary to seek agreement somehow, but with whom? So control and command centers in the Soviet Union were not to be destroyed. In his new target map, Reagan has included all these centers as strategic targets. There is thus an altogether different approach -- destroy the command centers, destroy the control centers, war to a victorious conclusion on the part of America. Strategic thought is evolving in this direction, and we cannot fail to reckon with this. It is extremely dangerous. It shows their true intentions. And it is against all this background that we take this American maneuvering. Well, we really, altogether, do not have many grounds, so to speak, for believing Reagan is these peace-loving words of his are not followed by specific actions and, hitherto, we have not been able to see this, unfortunately, and herein lies the well-known difficulty.

[Levin] The TASS statement which was published in yesterday's newspapers notes that the U.S. Administration has adopted a negative stance concerning the Soviet Union's proposal by embarking on the setting of preconditions, linking talks on space with discussion of questions concerning strategic and European nuclear armaments. It is also revealing, the TASS statement notes, that the U.S. Administration is evading such an important element in the proposal advanced by the Soviet Union as the imposition of a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of strike space weapons from the moment talks begin. Attempts are now being made in Washington to cover this position up with declarations of a willingness to come to the Vienna talks. But what the U.S. representatives will talk about there, they say, is not so important. No, it is important, stresses the TASS statement, and before the delegations from the two sides meet, an accord must be reached on the subject of the talks. TASS was authorized to state that the Soviet Government reaffirms its proposal to the U.S. Government to embark on official talks on averting the militarization of space. It is precisely to such talks and not any other kind of talks that it invites the U.S. Government, and it expects a positive reply from it.

[Shishlin] One of the principal features of the present-day international situation is the absence of trust.

[Bovin] This is one of the main problems, of course.

[Shishlin] Yes, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said in conversation with President Koivisto of Finland that we are prepared to seek agreement with the Americans on secondary, peripheral issues, too -- that is, wherever goodwill is shown, although, of course, our main interest is in blocking the channels for the continuation of the arms race, and to go into reverse.

W. European Visitors

[Levin] Concern over the development of present-day international relations makes itself felt in many things. I think that this concern was far from the least -- and perhaps even the most -- significant thing that brought Howe, Britain's secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, to Moscow recently. There had not been a visit by a British foreign secretary to the Soviet Union for 7 years. This very length of time shows that not everything has been going well, not everything has been going smoothly.

[Bovin] I think we should pause for a bit here to consider the fact that Howe was not the first to come to Moscow. In the past few months -- well, just look: Genscher came to Moscow, Andreotti came to Moscow, the king of Spain came to Moscow, Koivisto came to Moscow, and Mitterrand came to Moscow.

[Shishlin] And the Australian foreign minister.

[Bovin] Yes. The Howe visit should be viewed against this background. What explains this rather broad background of visits? The fact is that Western Europe -- and not just Western Europe -- is rather nervous. All these Western European figures are saying that for all these difficulties and complications, there was Helsinki and detente, and we should preserve and build on what was accumulated in the years of detente, despite all these difficulties and complications. In this we are, of course, in full agreement with them. Naturally, all this is necessary. It is necessary to preserve this basis -- at least what remains of this process of detente.

[Shishlin] Mitterrand formulated his political approach to the present situation in a very interesting way: I recall his declaration to the effect that he never believed and does not believe in any Soviet threat, or that the Soviet Union is planning to crush the capitalist world by force.

[Bovin] The whole paradox is that no one believes this, but the myth is necessary for a certain type of policy. So we have this paradoxical situation taking shape at the moment. At the end of the day, this works in favor of the Americans, because all their programs to bring armaments up to strength -- as they elegantly put it -- are based on this.

[Shishlin] But the Western European factor taken as a whole does not work to the Americans' absolute advantage. It seems to me that these definite shades of opinion are not so insignificant.

[Bovin] Quite so.

[Shishlin] The fact is that quite a serious gap exists. This does not mean that Western Europe is turning its back on the United States altogether, but the fact that the Western Europeans are showing a keen interest in the reestablishment of a dialogue and the resumption of the process of detente is also a reality.

[Levin] This way very vividly manifested in particular in the visit to Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic by Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, which was held this week. Under the Papandreou government, Greece holds a position that is at variance with that of the United States and NATO on a whole range of issues -- major issues of international politics.

[Shishlin] You should add, Viktor Nikolayevich, that Palme, the Swedish prime minister has paid a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

[Levin] Yes, and in the course of these visits the issue -- the most crucial issue today -- of talks on the problem of preventing the militarization of space was unequivocally supported by both Palme and Papandreou. They favor such talks... [Bovin interrupts]

[Bovin] ...and on the problems of nuclear-free zones and a freeze on nuclear weapons: The positions here are also generally identical in principle.

[Levin] Our viewpoint -- the viewpoint of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries -- on all substantial issues was recently once again distinctly and clearly expressed in the declaration of CEMA member-countries entitled "The Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation." That document says that the political declaration of Warsaw Pact member-states which was adopted in Prague on 5 January 1983 and the joint statement of leading party and state officials of the fraternal countries which was adopted in Moscow on 28 June 1983, set forth a constructive and realistic program for solving the most urgent world problems. In accordance with these documents the participants of the economic summit meeting of CEMA member-countries confirm their determination to act in the interests of safeguarding peace and improving international relations in the economic sphere. This confirmation is of principled importance.

But when we are speaking about the diplomatic activity of the socialist countries and about events that have been taking place in the Soviet Union and other fraternal states, it is necessary, of course, to pay attention to diplomatic activity of another kind. I have in mind the visit to the FRG by Lord Carrington, the new NATO secretary general, which also took place this week.

Carrington Visit to Bonn

[Bovin] What I would say first of all, perhaps, is that Luns, who preceded Carrington, was 100 percent an American puppet.

He said exactly what the Americans were saying. Lord Carrington is altogether another kind of figure. He will, of course, act within the framework of the alliance in the way befitting a NATO secretary general, but nevertheless he is a more independent political figure and, it seems to me, he will nevertheless attempt somehow, perhaps, to bring the policy of NATO and above all the policy of the Americans a little closer to those realities that exist in actual fact. Indeed, there was an interesting emphasis in his visit to Bonn. Lord Carrington laid more stress on NATO's importance as a political instrument than on NATO's role as a military instrument. It seems to me this is as yet a nuance, but I rather think it is a fairly interesting nuance.

[Levin] But in this respect one must bear in mind that the very fact that Carrington's first visit to a NATO country fell to the lot of the FRG... [interrupted by Bovin]

France-FRG Military Cooperation

[Bovin] Well, that is understandable. It is the biggest in size in NATO, so to speak. The largest member of NATO is the FRG Army, and that is why he went there. In this connection a very interesting process is now taking place, namely, a French-West German military rapprochement. The idea in principle is as follows: One has the American defense and American guarantees. That is fine, but what if they suddenly do not work? The French have begun saying: Let us, as it were, try to make more efforts of our own in order to make European defense autonomous and less dependent on the United States. It is in this regard that thisrapprochement is taking place. Former Chancellor Schmidt, in particular proposed the following: that the conventional forces of France and the FRG be amalgamated and then that the zone covered by French nuclear weapons be extended to the FRG. In this connection Bonn is willing, Schmidt says, to, for instance, finance the construction of nuclear weapons in France without any control over the weapons. France would cover the FRG with its nuclear forces. This matter has already progressed quite a long way, and if in this connection ... [interrupted by Levin]

[Levin] This idea was previously expressed in France too.

[Bovin] Yes, in France too. In addition to this the recent meeting of the WEU Council lifted the last restrictions on military construction in the FRG. They can now make any type of armaments except chemical, nuclear, and bacteriological weapons.

[Shishlin] This selfsame military construction in Western Europe is producing very mixed feelings in the United States... [interrupted by Bovin]

[Bovin] Yes, mixed feelings.

[Shishlin, continuing] ... because the United States perceives in this military rapprochement and intention of uniting French and West German resources to produce up-to-dat armaments, a sort of challenge to the American's military industry, with the appearance on the market of weapons produced by new, very strong competitors, although, of course, in themselves these trends in the military policies of the West Europeans do not seem to me the bearers of anything good.

[Levin] I think, of course, that all these actions are dangerous, extremely dangerous, because the Bundeswehr is now already the most powerful conventionally-armed army within the NATO bloc. The Bundeswehr accounts for 50 percent of NATO's land forces in central Europe.

On the soil of that country there are about 150 nuclear weapons dumps with approximately 5,000 nuclear warheads that have a yield of between half a kiloton and 400 kilotons. It is already known that starting in 1987, the Pershing IA missile, with which the Bundeswehr is equipped, will be replaced by the more up-to-date Pershing IB missile, which is in point of fact a variant of the Pershing II missile.

[Bovin] The reality is that, although, as you rightly said, all this exists in the FRG and all this is being increased, the Germans, however, do not feel greater security as a result. It is just the reverse, and this accounts for the upsurge in the antiwar movement in the Federal Republic.

[Levin] At present, literally with every passing day, it is becoming more and more clear that a strengthening of security is not possible by increasing armaments and stepping up tension. A continuation of the arms race and its extension into outer space and the yet broader inclusion of other countries in military preparations -- I have in mind the lifting of the restrictions on the production of weapons for the FRG -- all make a solution of the problems facing the world even more complex and the situation even more dangerous. There is only one realistic way out. It is to stop the armaments race and turn it back, to turn on to the path of relaxing international tension and to consistently travel along that path.

During his conversation with British Foreign Secretary Howe, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that the Soviet Union's foreign policy course has been and will be directed at removing the military threat and strengthening peace and at developing relations of trust and mutual cooperation between states. Our country is consistently and with initiative struggling to preserve and strengthen peace on earth. It calls upon other states to do so. Indeed, Soviet leaders have repeatedly stressed that we shall cooperate with all countries, both big and small, that are ready by practical deeds to help to reduce international tension and create in the world an atmosphere of trust, to undermine which the supporters of a militarist course in politics have done much work and continue to work. It is important to note that the Soviet Union does not merely declare its adherence to peace. It has been putting forward concrete proposals on the issues of limiting and reducing armaments, above all nuclear armaments, and on the development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

The initiatives of the Soviet Union are honest and realistic ones. They stem strictly from the principle of equality and equal security for the sides and do not infringe on anyone's interests. This is the realistic path to consolidating peace, and this path along which the Soviet Union is firmly and consistently traveling and along which other countries of the socialist community are proceeding is the only sensible path in the present day world. For this reason, the Soviet Union's policy is attracting the broad attention of the international public and enjoys its support. The future belongs to this policy, to the policy of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

Our time has run out. Thank you, esteemed comrades, for your attention. All the best to you!

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD062353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0939 GMT 6 Jul 84

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, presented by Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachanov, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator; with Gennadiy Arkadyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer; and commentator Vladimir Pasko]

[Excerpts] [Kachanov] Aleksandr Tyuterin, a regular listener to our program notes in his letter that Soviet people are not simply interested in the course of development of international relations but actively try to influence them to change them for the better.

The Soviet people understand very well what is concealed behind the peace-loving rhetoric of the Western leaders. But at the same time they face the future with confidence. We know that it is not only possible but also necessary to prevent war. It is toward this that all of our homeland's efforts and those of the countries of the socialist community are aimed.

Talks on Space Weapons

As you know, one of these initiatives was set out in the 30 June Soviet Government statement. I would remind you that it concerns the proposal to the U.S. Government to begin Soviet-U.S. talks at the level of specially appointed delegations in Vienna on preventing the militarization of space. I will ask Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishlin, TASS political observer, to talk about this in more detail.

[Shishkin] The aim of these talks is to work out urgent measures to prevent the arms race being taken into yet another area. What has caused the great interest in this problem and the acute and principled posing of this question? In answering this, one can distinguish three circumstances. First, as is known, the problem of the space threat itself arose as a result of the decision of the Reagan administration to undertake preparations for star wars; that is, to deploy space weapons and to spread the arms race into yet another sphere. Second, at the latest UN General Assembly session the overwhelming majority, or to be more precise 147 states, voted for a Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty to ban the use of force in space and from space with regard to the earth. Only the U.S. Government came out against this. Third, the moving of the arms race into space would greatly increase the risk of military catastrophe and would undermine the chances of limiting and reducing arms in general.

Hence, opposition to this is growing everywhere and demands are growing to put an end to such a development of events before it is too late. While stressing the particular urgency of resolving the problem of preventing the militarization of space, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stated: The whole world knows its extreme urgency. Our proposal on how to solve this problem lies on the table in Washington. But there they do not want to take up this problem. They do not even want to discuss it. It seems that the U.S. Administration likes only its own ambitious positions whose purpose is to open up the door into space for the most fantastic types of weapons and thus to try to achieve military superiority.

At the same time, of late Washington has begun masking its real intentions with so-called peace-loving rhetoric. The Reagan administration is trying to create the impression of some sort of progress in U.S.-Soviet relations. Leaks of false information about many contacts with the USSR are organized and it is asserted that things are not so bad. But as was noted by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the whole world has turned its attention to how sharply these statements contradict everything that has been said, and even more importantly everything that has been done and is continuing to be done by the present administration in its relations with the USSR. Assurances about its good intentions can be taken seriously only if they are backed up by real actions. Washington has had many opportunities to confirm with specific deeds its share of responsibility for the fate of the world, to display real and not pretend readiness for dialogue, for talks to find mutually acceptable decisions on the questions of which the future of mankind depends. Among these is the new Soviet proposal to prevent the militarization of space. In welcoming this initiative, eminent political and public figures, many observers and commentators, including some in the United States, stress that the USSR is applying the maximum efforts to ensure that space should remain peaceful.

Last year the USSR unilaterally undertook the obligation not to put antisatellite weapons into space. This moratorium declared by the USSR remains in force. Now, in order to create favorable conditions to reach understandings and to take specific practical measures to prevent the space arms race, the USSR proposed the declaration of a moratorium, on a mutual basis, on the testing and deployment not only of antisatellite but of all space weapons, starting on the date of the opening of the talks.

[Kachanov] Gennadiy Arkadyevich, it must be added that the concrete and constructive nature of the Soviet proposals has been rated highly throughout the world and in the United States, furthermore because they concern precisely those problems which have been the subject of extremely lively debate in America for a long time now, and the Reagan administration's position on these is being subjected to serious criticism in public and political circles and in the U.S. Congress.

[Shishkin] Yet this time too, as has happened repeatedly in the past, the Reagan administration has shown a total lack of interest in curbing the arms race or in businesslike, constructive talks for resolving this problem. In the statement hastily published by Washington in response to the Soviet Government's proposal an attempt was made to back off from examining the problem in essence by crudely replacing the subject of the talks with other questions. Once again a prior condition was advanced that simultaneously with space weapons there should be a discussion of questions concerned both with medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and with strategic weapons. But the fact is that it is well known that nuclear arms talks were deliberately wrecked by Washington which was conducting deployment of new missiles in Europe, and the U.S. Administration has not taken, nor does it wish to take a single step in order to open the way for the examination of these issues through talks. And now, by preserving this deadlock, the Reagan administration wants to yet again block the talks on averting the militarization of space too.

U.S. Elections

[Kachanov] Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, what is the explanation for this two-faced policy on Washington's part?

[Shishkin] That is not hard to guess. As the well-known American observer Reston has noted, preserving the deadlock in relations with the Russians is bad election policy. In such conditions, as THE NEW YORK TIMES for its part reports, some Republicans who are due to stand for reelection in November suffer serious disillusions over the diplomatic deadlock which has now come about and place the blame for this on Reagan's White House. And that is definitely so, given that public opinion polls show that a majority of Americans is for arms control measures. So peaceloving statements from Reagan and a certain easing of his administration's anti-Soviet rhetoric are nothing more than the White House's latest election ruse. There has been not the slightest change in Washington's line of principle. This remains as before one which is deeply hostile to peace and one which is militarist in nature and directed towards obtaining unilateral military advantages vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

Highly notable from this point of view were remarks made by U.S. Senator Pressler, who is one of the instigators of a seminar on problems of controls on space weapons. At the seminar the senator said: Advocates of space weapons have proved that space is the only military sphere where what is important is technical virtuosity and not primitive productive potential. And indeed, America's might, they averred, lies precisely in its equipment and technology. These specialists have proved that space weapons will permit the United States to get the strategic edge over the Soviet Union. Well then, what cynical frankness!

Against this background, Reagan's assurances that the preparations in space being intensified by his administration are human actions intended supposedly to defend Americans from nuclear weapons and create above America a laser umbrella impermeable to missiles sound all the more hypocritical and false. For even American scientists playing a leading role in mastering space for both military and civilian purposes are convinced that this is not so. When they come out against Reagan's plans they are guided not only by the fact that from the scientific point of view it is doubtful whether these plans can be implemented, and not only by the fact that it will cost the astronomic sum of a trillion dollars, but -- and this is the chief thing -- by the fact that implementation of these senseless plans will not only not increase the United State's defense capability but, on the contrary, will increase the chances of nuclear war breaking out.

So, in fact, what kind of defense can one talk about when the Reagan administration is preparing to create space weapons and not at the same time desisting from building up its offensive strategic arms? Even such a pro-American British paper as the FINANCIAL TIMES ridicules the American President's attempts to present things as though the United States intended to give its nuclear strategy a defensive character. If one great power manages to create an effective defense against missiles, the paper writes, it may possibly come to believe in its capability to deliver a strike without laying itself open to the danger of a counterstrike. This means that any attempt to acquire such a system shows an aggressiveness of policy. To this the paper adds that Reagan's new strategy and his frantic anti-Sovietism not only open up new channels for the arms race but also undermine the whole basis of talks on attaining control over weapons with the Soviet Union.

No arguments about defense and no amount of peaceloving rhetoric are capable of justifying the plans being implemented by the United States for militarization of space through the creation of all types of antisatellite systems. The White House is trying to prove that deployment of antisatellite weapons is supposedly necessary in order to counter a threat allegedly posed by Soviet satellites. The truth, however, is that destructions of satellites is intended to render blind and deaf the victim of a forthcoming nuclear attack, to weaken its capacity to resist. American strategists see a strike against satellites as a prelude to the massive use of nuclear weapons.

[Kachanov] And it is probably not all by chance that while Reagan was expatiating in the White House about his peaceloving intentions, General Trainor, deputy commander of the U.S. Marines, stated without beating about the bush that a limited war with the USSR was almost inevitable in the next 20-30 years, and that the United States should be prepared to come out on top in such a conflict.

[Shishkin] The illusoriness and adventurism of such calculations is obvious. Even the Reagan administration was obliged to disavow the irresponsible utterance of its general which aroused widespread indignation among the U.S. public. Nonetheless, one should not underestimate the danger of mad plans now being nurtured in Washington.

The USSR is a resolute opponent of competition in an arms race including space weapons. But in the situation which has arisen, the Soviet leadership has come out with a clear warning that faced with a threat from space the USSR would be obliged to take measures for the appropriate ensurance of its security. No one should have any doubts about this.

The many foreign responses which have been aroused by the latest statement from the Soviet Government note that the Reagan administration should give up its fruitless attempts to put forward clumsy preliminary conditions for talks on a problem whose resolution should be of no less interest to the United States than to the USSR and which is vitally important for all states and peoples.

In this connection, it is apt to recall the recent warning given by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko who stated: I would like to stress once again that it is necessary to seek agreement on these questions urgently before space weapons are deployed, before a surge is made in the space arms race which could have unpredictable consequences. Tomorrow might be too late.

Thank you, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich.

Egyptian Politics

[Kachanov] Boris Andreyevich (Zhilkin) from Kursk Oblast, a regular listener to our program, writes: It is known that in the last Egyptian elections a majority was obtained by the ruling National Democratic Party. Please tell us about the political platform of this party. Whose interests does it protect, and why was it able to defeat the other parties in Egypt?

The answer can be found in the recent history of Egypt. In the middle of the 1960's, during the life of the outstanding figure of the Arab national liberation movement, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, important progressive social and economic transformations were being carried out, aimed primarily at the fuedal lords and the haute bourgeoisie. A large base for these reforms was ensured by the Arab Socialist Union, created in 1963. It united within its ranks the majority of national democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the country. The program of the union rejected the capitalist path of development, and set the goal of creating the basis for a society free of exploitation.

But in 1970 An-Nasir died, and soon Egypt's internal and foreign policies began to change substantially. The new president, Anwar as-Sadat, began a policy of liberalizing the economy -- an open door policy -- that encouraged private capital and foreign investments. Most progressive achievements were eliminated. The anti-imperialist principles of the Egyptian revolution were consigned to oblivion. The Arab Socialist Union was dissolved, and on its basis there emerged three parties -- As-Sadat's Arab Socialist Party, the extreme right Socialist Liberal Party, and the National Progressive Left Party which now unites representatives of the country's democratic forces. It ought to be said that the Arab Socialist Party, which still contained anti-imperialist elements, did not justify the hopes of the As-Sadat regime. He dissolved it in 1978, creating in its place the National Democratic Party. Its platform also included a policy of open doors and the capitulatory Camp David course in foreign policy.

This party has the support of various groups of the bourgeoisie -- who have become rich from petty trading and profiteering -- kulaks and senior functionaries. Attempts are being made to give it the semblance of a mass organization. With this aim in mind, representatives of other sections of Egyptian society are being drawn into it by various means. Practically the whole of the state apparatus comes under this party. All leading Egyptian newspapers come under its control. At the same time, activists and supporters of other parties, in particular the National Progressive Party, are constantly finding themselves in difficulties. It is easy to see why the ruling party was again victorious in the elections.

WESTERNERS' SUPPORT OF SOVIET OLYMPIC STAND NOTED

LD072243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The decision of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR not to take part in the forthcoming Olympic Games has met with understanding among broad strata of the public in Western countries. Here is **political observer Boris Kalyagin:**

[Kalyagin] Hundreds of letters sent to Moscow radio have been received from foreign listeners expressing support for the position of the Soviet Union. It has to be borne in mind that Western propaganda, particularly that on the other side of the ocean, has done quite a lot to distort the views of the Soviet Olympic Committee, and to remove responsibility for the situation that has come about from the American authorities. Our listeners overseas expose these attempts.

(William Benton), an Englishman, writes that an interview with one of the leaders of an anti-Soviet group in Los Angeles was broadcast in a London radio program. He bragged tha this thugs had done a lot of work in organizing terrorist actions against Soviet sportsmen. I doubt whether people who love sport would find it possible to be present themselves at Olympic Games held under such conditions, (Benton) concludes.

[Vincenza Manca] from Italy thinks it would be humiliating for Soviet people to take par in games of that kind.

Naturally, many letters dealing with the Olympic Games come from the United States. As a great lover of sports competition, writes Philip Johnson from the American town of Alexandria, Virginia, I would very much like to witness the highly skilled sportsmen fro the USSR and the other socialist countries. But despite my disappointment, I fully recognize the reason for the decision by the Soviet Olympic Committee. Unfortunately, Johnson continues, the Reagan administration has whipped up anti-Soviet hysteria to an unprecedented level. I consider that the climate created by the authorities on the eve of the Olympic Games has nothing at all in common with the ideals of the Olympic movement and that it deserves to be condemned most severly.

Other American citizens who have sent letters to Moscow radio express themselves in a similar vein. One of them, (John Berger), adds in an emotional tone: I hope that Soviet people understand that the right-wingers, now up in arms, certainly do not reflect the feelings of the majority of Americans.

Yes, this we do understand, just as do the majority of our radio listerners overseas. (Aca Mandic), from the village of Skupljen in Yugoslavia, exclaims: I am convinced that neither American sportsmen nor the American people wanted the festival of peace and friendship to be used for political purposes. This was done by Reagan, by the White House administration.

Many bitter words are also voiced in connection with the fact that in the United States of America the Olympic Games have been transformed into a commercial enterprise. The American monopolies have nothing whatsoever to do with peace-loving ideas and the spirit of friendship among peoples at the Olympic Games, (Martin Jokkini) from Finland notes. They are only concerned with large sums of money. Sport cannot be turned into a source o enrichment, echoes French correspondent (Rene Bugatti). Fortunately, there exists the mighty socialist community, with the Soviet Union at its head, which is capable of rebuffing the unseemly actions of the United States of America. These words by (Rene Bugatti) reflect the motif running through the letters from our country's overseas friends.

EMBASSY STAFFERS CAUGHT AT CLANDESTINE MEETING

LD061515 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- TASS commentator Viktor Valentinov writes:

On one of recent days competent Soviet agencies detained Soviet citizen L.B. Tumanova, who was having a clandestine meeting in a Moscow district with staff members of the U.S. Embassy Jon Purnell and George Glass. It has been incontrovertibly established that during the pre-arranged contact the above-mentioned staffers of the American Embassy received from Tumanova, under advance agreement with her, numerous materials to be smuggled abroad. Those materials were produced for use with aims hostile to the Soviet Union by corresponding foreign services and anti-Soviet centres.

The American diplomats' meeting with Tumanova and the handing over of the above materials were thoroughly prepared and arranged in special secrecy. But all this has not worked. Caught unawares, as they had not expected a flop, the Americans were compelled to admit the fact that they had received the materials. All circumstances related to the case were officially documented.

The competent Soviet agencies have now at their disposal trustworthy data showing that Purnell and Glass have for a long time now maintained clandestine contacts with Tumanova who. on American instructions, has systematically collected information about the Soviet Union of interest to American intelligence and centres for ideological sabotage.

It would not be irrelevant to recall here that the selfsame staff members of the American Embassy engaged in activities, which have nothing to do with the functions of foreign diplomatic representatives, also before. They were directly involved in organizing a political provocation connected with the so-called Sakharov-Bonner case, which has already been reported in the mass media.

It is perfectly obvious that such actions by staff members of the U.S. Embassy do not tally in any way with the publicized statements in Washington about a wish to get things going towards improvements in relations between our countries.

A representation was made to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in connection with the illicit activities of its staff members. As far as Tumanova is concerned, she is being called to account in accordance with Soviet laws.

U.S. Protests Detention

LD051039 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0915 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 5 (TANJUG) -- As officially announced, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow yesterday evening (Wednesday) protested to the Soviet authorities over the detaining and questioning of two U.S. diplomats, Jon Purnell and George Glass.

The two U.S. diplomats, as is unofficially learned, were intercepted in a children's playground yesterday when a Soviet citizen tried to hand over to them a written message, and were subsequently taken to a police station, where the message was taken away from them.

Jon Purnell and George Glass were mentioned by the Soviet authorities in connection with the Sakharov affair in May this year.

U.S. AMBASSADOR HOLDS FOURTH OF JULY RECEPTION

PM061226 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the National Holiday"]

[Text] Arthur A. Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on Independence Day -- the country's national holiday

The reception was attended by V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minsiter, and other officials.

USSR'S ARBATOV ON REAGAN, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

AU061927 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 6 Jul 84

["Reagan's Administration -- Reluctant To Lead Constructive Talks" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, July 6 (BTA) -- "President Reagan and his Administration do not want to lead serious, constructive negotiations, despite the change of tone and the contents of the the ruling quarters' rhetoric in Washington", said the prominent expert in Soviet-American relations Mr Georgiy Arbatov.

Academician Arbatov, director of the U.S. -Canada Institute at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR addressed members of the public and functionaries of science and culture in Varna Friday [6 July]. He spoke about the recent developments in international relations and more particularly in the relations between the USSR and the U.S. between the East and the West.

"The latest change in the statements from the White House", Mr Georgiy Arbatov pointed out, "cannot be explained just by the further development of the election campaign. Also relevant are the growing concern and the pressure exerted both by public opinion in the U.S. and by the major NATO allies following the deployment of the first medium range missiles in Western Europe. Actually, the most alarmed ones turned to be the peoples and sober-minded politicians in that part of the world where Mr Reagan and his administration get prepared to wage a limited nuclear war. [no closing quotation marks as received]

When asked about the impact of the U.S. Senate resolution on economic sanctions against Bulgaria, Mr Georgiy Arbatov qualified this resolution as yet another indication of the reluctance of U.S. leaders to lead honest and constructive talks. "Reaganomics is repressive to all who are firm and consistent in their stand of peaceful and equitable relations and who work for the triumph of socialism, as is the case with Bulgaria", Mr Arbatov emphasised.

USSR JUSTIFIED IN DOUBTING REAGAN'S PROMISES

LD080631 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 7 Jul 84

[From the "Moscow Viewpoint" feature presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The Reagan administration is trying to convince Americans that it is concerned for peace and security, that it is ready to negotiate disputed problems with the Soviet Union and that the Soviet Union is alone to blame for the lack of progress in this field. None of it is true. To begin with, the Geneva talks were wrecked not by the Soviet Union but by Washington. For many months the Soviet Union kept warning the administration that it would not negotiate in Geneva if American missiles were brought to Europe. Missile deployment near Soviet borders would make further talks pointless.

Washington turned a deaf ear to these warnings; not that this makes it less responsible for the breakdown of the talks.

Now President Reagan is talking of his readiness to resume a dialogue with the Soviet Union. He has made effective gestures offering to meet the Soviet leader. But he backpedalled each time there was an opportunity for him to prove his words with action. Not so long ago President Konstantin Chernenko called for starting Soviet-American talks without delay on preventing the militarization of space. If Washington were serious about having a dialogue with the Soviet Union it would have leapt at this opportunity. One gets the impression that the White House needs not negotiations but talk of negotiations, designed to give President Reagan the image of a man of peace pending November's election. The peace rhetoric is aimed at giving him a better chance of reelection.

The Soviet Union has no special trust in these words of peace because they have not once been backed up by deeds. The Reagan administration has suspended none of its programs designed to give the United States superiority over the Soviet Union. In fact, the Pentagon is again receiving a record budget in the next fiscal year and the administration is going to launch another bout of the race in chemical weapons. And it still refuses to ratify agreements signed with the Soviet Union in previous years. Can one really trust Washington, given its unyielding ambition to spread the arms race into space? And doesn't the continued deployment of American missiles near Soviet borders show that all talk of Washington's good intention is nothing but rhetoric, disbelieved by men who indulge in it and intended to take in American voters?

The Soviet Union has good reason to be skeptical about President Reagan's assurances. If they were not electioneering, the good intentions professed would surely be supported by action, but since there has been no such action at all I will venture to suppose that the presidential flood of peace words will peter out as soon as he is past 6 November.

1980 REAGAN CAMPAIGN ADS PROMISED SOVIET SUMMIT

LD041321 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] According to reports from Washington, Ronald Reagan's campaign organizers in 1980 prepared commericals promising he would go to Moscow for a summit. Here are some details:

One of the two commercials put in script form on Reagan campaign stationery but never aired said: I pledge to you that within the first 100 days of my administration I will go to Moscow. I will sit with President Brezhnev and negotiate a fair arms reduction treaty. However long it takes, we will achieve a strong and secure peace.

As we all know, Ronald Reagan never went to Moscow. During the first 100 days he was busy, among other things, calling our nation and its leaders all kinds of names. When interviewed about the commericals that were never aired, former Reagan campaign advertising chief Peter (Daly) said he had no recollection of such an ad. "Do you know how many crazy people write ads?" he added. No, we don't know. Peter (Daly) should know that better, and also why crazy people wrote advertsiements for the 1980 campaign of Ronald Reagan. On our part we don't see anything crazy about a well-prepared Soviet-American summit. The natural objection is against turning it into political football, which has been demonstrated recently by the current administration. First the President said he was against a summit. Then under pressure from two key Republican senators, agreed to it guided by election considerations.

U.S. BEEFS UP FOR BROADER REGIONAL INTERFERENCE

LD011337 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- Washington is bracing up with increasing vigour for broader interference in regional conflicts, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

Washington strategists, the newspaper points out, have started handling a global task of establishing a network of military facilities situated as close as possible to the areas of probable interference and of ensuring a permanent stationing there of troops sufficient for "guaranteed intervention."

The Pentagon's expenses for building military facilities abroad have grown, according to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, from 1.79 billion dollars in fiscal 1981 to the planned 2.14 billion dollars in 1985. A substantial part of the money has already been invested in Central America. Thus, the network of airfields on Honduran territory has reduced flight time to the Nicaraguan capital to a mere 15 minutes, making air blitz-aggression against the Sandinista state quite feasible, at least technically.

According to NEWSWEEK magazine, which quotes Admiral James Watkins, chief of naval operations, the newspaper writes, the Pentagon is also looking for an opportunity to transfer the headquarters of the Rapid Deployment Forces from the MacDill Airbase in Florida closer to another sphere of U.S. "vital interests" -- the Middle East. An advanced command post has already been operating for six months on one of the ships of the U.S. naval force in the Persian Gulf.

Simultaneously, IZVESTIYA writes, the numerical strength of American Army strike units is being increased. The additional springboards of aggression, now being built at high pace, are intended precisely for these units. Particular attention is given to special-purpose troops best suited for dagger-type operations, like the one on Grenada. Their strength has grown up to 6,000 men over the past two years. The formation of a third battalion of "Rangers" and a new detachment of "Green Berets", similar to the one already stationed in Panama and West Germany, is nearing completion. It is reported that one of the battalions from the detachment will be deployed on the Japanese island of Okinawa. Early this year, the newspaper recalls, a separate department for joint special operations was set up. It is to ensure interaction between all, including top-secret, special-purpose units and detachments existing in various branches of American Armed Forces. It is obvious, IZVESTIYA notes, that these American troops are planned to be used first of all against patriotic, national liberation movements.

REVIEW OF BOOK ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, STRATEGY

PM051432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences A. Yakovlev under the rubric "Bookshelf": "Course Leading to an Impasse"]

[Text] A scientific analysis of the factors determining the course of U.S. ruling circles in the international arena is currently of particular urgency. This newly-published book devoted to U.S. foreign policy is a notable contribution to solving this task. (Footnote) ("Modern U.S. Foreign Policy" ["Sovremennaya Vneshnyaya Politika SSHA"] in two volumes. Nauka Publishing House, 1984)

Replying on the experience of Soviet American studies, the authors and editors of this monograph covering the 40 years since the war reveal the economic, political, and military aspects of the transatlantic power's imperialist strategy. The work researches the class roots and motive forces behind U.S. foreign policy and examines in detail the hegemonist plans for restructuring the world "from a position of strength," and diplomatic practice and the ideological and theoretical concepts on which it is based. Attention is also devoted to an essential problem such as the correlation between global strategy and the regional tactics of the financial and oligarchical elite ruling in the United States.

The analysis focuses on elucidating the objective and subjective reasons for the foreign policy of imperialism's main center turning into a policy of imperialism's main center turning into a policy of diktat and tyranny, overt militarism, closing the channels of social progress, and trampling the sovereign rights of countries and peoples.

These features inherent in the United States' profoundly ideology-based postwar foreign policy platform, the book shows, have been developed particularly strongly during the present administration's term of office, when international terrorism and imperialist piracy have essentially become Washington's official policy. Currently, the U.S. foreign policy course is a mounting wave of interventionism under the banner of the anti-communist "crusade," which Washington hides behind in striving to deal with national liberation movements and to simultaneously subjugate the developed capitalist countries which are its competitors.

The monograph indicates with specific examples the positive achievements of detente in Soviet-U.S. relations and their beneficial influence on the world political climate. The importance of the "lessons of detente" is all the greater since the roots of detente go deep and it would be incorrect to consider it a stage which is definitely over, since real opportunities for an improvement in the international situation have not been lost. The ball is in the U.S. court.

U.S. imperialism's adventurist course meets with a resolute rebuff from the socialist community, the national liberation movement, the working class, and all progressive democratic forces in the capitalist countries, including the United States.

The authors note that even within the transatlantic power's ruling class a significant grouping exists which thinks that a return to a relaxation of tension, the stabilization of the military-strategic balance, arms reduction on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security enshrined in the Soviet-U.S. SALT agreements, and the coordination of mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist countries would all correspond to long-term U.S. national interests.

The practice of Soviet-U.S. relations, as the book shows, attests that this type of realistic line in the U.S. leadership has always been properly understood in the Soviet Union, which invariably expresses its readiness for businesslike cooperation and constructive dialogue. But this dialogue, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, must be honest, and talks must be serious. The USSR is prepared for them at any time. The book's main theme is the deepening inconsistency between the great power ambitions of the powers that be in the United States and the steadily diminishing real possibilities for implementing global imperialist policy. The voluntarist desire to reverse the course of history and create a "pax Americana" was not destined to be a reality before. These groundless dreams have no future.

The comprehensive research undertaken by the country's specialists into such a complex phenomenon as the foreign policy of the largest imperialist state is a notable event in Soviet historical science.

ALARM IN U.S. INCREASES ON SPACE ARMS RACE

PM281245 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 25 June Second Edition carries on page 6 a 2,000-word dispatch entitled "Affairs of Space and Earth" by own correspondent G. Vasilyev who writes from Washington, dateline June.

The article cites the case of Dr Bowman, "until quite recently an important Pentagon staffer and an employee of aerospace companies and now director of a small institute trying to prevent the militarization of space," to illustrate opposition in the United States to President Reagan's space militarization program. Vasilyev shows how Bowman was "forced to leave the aerospace business" for "advocating a peaceful cosmos." Vasilyev quotes Bowman and others to show that the arms race in space will not strengthen U.S. security but "undermine" it and that of other countries.

Vasilyev concludes that, in contrast to the views expressed by the U.S. administration, "increasing alarm" is being voiced by people in the United States, and he cites Bowman's view that "whether we like the Russians or not, we must find a way of living with them on the same earth."

FATE OF U.S. REUSABLE SPACECRAFT IN QUESTION

LD052052 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 5 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The U.S. press is publishing materials related to the failed launch of the reusable spacecraft Discovery. These articles are of interest because, for the first time, there is public discussion of a question which, it now emerges, has been under discussion for a long time behind closed doors by specialists and representatives of government departments. The fate of the entire program of reusable spacecraft is at issue. A significant number of technical setbacks, and the insufficient reliability of these craft, have led to doubts about the advisability of the whole program.

According to a WASHINGTON POST report, a whole series of departments, including the leaders of the Air Force, are voicing their disappointment with the shuttle program. Representatives of the Air Force, as has now become known via the U.S. press, have complained in Congress that reusable spacecraft have not justified the hopes placed in them, and in connection with this the Department of the Air Force initiated a campaign a few months ago for the creation of a new one-shot missile instead of the current shuttle program.

ACADEMICIAN GVISHIANI CONDEMNS ECONOMIC WAR

PM051245 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 26, Jun 84 pp 22-23

[Unattributed interview with Soviet Academician Dzhermen Gvishiani, vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology: "Unrealistic Stand"]

[Text] [NEW TIMES] Western media support for Reagan's imperial foreign policy is based on the thesis that Soviet science and technology are unable to ensure the accelerated development of those branches of the economy that today determine scientific and technological progress. How do things really stand in this respect?

[Gvishiani] The U.S. and its allies resorted to such tactics in the past too to exert pressure on our country, but experience shows that its effectiveness is virtually nil, because it is primarily our own achievements in science and technology that have always provided the basis for the development of our country's economy.

Despite the various embargoes and blockades imposed by previous U.S. administrations, Soviet science and technology ensured the timely development of advanced, strategically important branches of industry, and of the economy in general. Suffice it to recall that the Soviet Union created its atomic, missile and laser technologies without any Western participation whatsoever.

It is not fortuitous that prominent scientists in the West have always displayed a lively interest in the work of their Soviet colleagues, especially in fundamental research. Analyzing the state of U.S.-Soviet co-operation in science and technology on assignment of the U.S. national academy of sciences, a group of American experts have found that contacts with Soviet scientists have been highly useful for the United States, and their curtailment could be damaging to the U.S. This view is shared by others.

In conformity with the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, attention is focussed in our country on priority development of branches that determine scientific and technological progress. The possibility to concentrate scientific effort on such a scale is one of the advantages of socialism. This is borne out, in particular, by the completion of the export arm of the Urengoyuzhgorod natural gas pipe line during the construction of which some formidable scientific and technological problems were solved in the shortest possible time without any outside assistance.

Some time ago the State Committee for Science and Technology together with other competent bodies worked out a number of comprehensive programmes to speed up the introduction in practice of major discoveries of Soviet science, and create new technological processes, equipment and machine tools meeting the highest world standards. Incorporated in the state plan, these programmes are now being implemented, and we have every grounds to count on their success.

[NEW TIMES] Seeking to justify the policy of "economic war" against the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration alleges that by selling us sophisticated technology the West helps our country to build up its military might. What can you say on this score?

[Gvishiani] Such propaganda gimmicks are intended for people who have only a vague notion about the principles on which the defense industry is organized. It would be a gross strategic miscalculation on our part if we were to choose Western technology as the basis for our defence industry. This is obvious to any specialist in the field. In creating and developing its military industry, the Soviet Union has always relied on its own scientific, technological and economic potential.

Our country's record of historic development, the entire course of World War II shows that the Soviet defence industry was able to meet the country's needs, both as regards the volume and technological level of output; many types of Soviet weapons were considerably superior to their foreign analogues.

In the postwar years to all Washington's attempts to gain superiority in the latest weaponry (incidentally, all U.S. scientific achievements, primarily in the military field, are kept in deep secrecy), the Soviet Union has responded by developing by its own resources the sophisticated weapon systems necessary for maintaining its defence capability at a proper level. With the universally recognized high level of our science and technology today, there is no need for us to acquire foreign equipment or technology for use in our defence industry, which, in the long run, could cause irreparable damage to our defence capability.

Many prominent U.S. politicians, businessmen and scientists point to the fallacy of the assertions that the Soviet Union is out to increase imports of advanced U.S. technology to raise its strategic potential.

They themselves say that even in the heyday of mutual trade exchanges, the U.S. share in Soviet imports of technology and equipment from the capitalist states has always been negligible, not more than 4-5 percent.

[NEW TIMES] How realistic are the aims pursued by the U.S. administration by persisting in its "economic war"?

[Gvishiani] Realistic is hardly the right word to describe this foreign policy cause. The authors of the "economic war" concepts have erroneous notions about the Soviet Union. Among other things their estimates of our scientific and technological potential are grossly distorted; they proceed from the false assumption that the Soviet Union is greatly interested in trade with the West, that it is encountering insurmountable difficulties in mastering the achievements of the latest stage of the scientific and technological revolution -- microprocessors, robots and biotechnology. Incidentally, the Soviet Union demonstrated samples of such produce at various international exhibitions, and even the most exacting opponents had to admit that they are not inferior to those produced in the West. By the end of the current five-year-plan period, the requirements of our industry in new automatic manipulators, in particular robots, will to a large extent be satisfied. Already this year annual output of these items will exceed 11,000 units.

The "economic war" concept is fallacious for another reason too: it runs counter to the objective laws of world economic development which call for international division of labour. Many of America's allies, leaders of Western industrialized states, seem to be aware of this. Life itself impels them not to brush aside the advantages accruing from trade and economic relations with our country and with other socialist states, for even in France and West Germany the levels of trade with the U.S. and the socialist states are comparable, and there is the prospect that our market will become bigger, and, what is especially important, more stable for these countries.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that the Soviet Union favours broader scientific, technical, trade and economic relations with the capitalist states not because we cannot do without them, and not because they are indispensable for our defence industry. Normal, natural development of such relations promotes economic progress and enhances political trust among nations. In the final count this serves the urgent and vital task our Party has set all of us -- to strengthen peace and reduce the danger of a nuclear world war.

REAGAN'S CLAIM TO CHAMPION FREEDOM REBUTTED

LD052146 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

However hard they in Washington might try to conceal reality by high-sounding words, facts remain unchanged.

We are champions of freedom in the world, Mr Reagan says. Those who seek freedom get it in the USA, he adds.

Teleprinters of news agencies are inanimate things and they clicked out smoothly this presidential declaration. And the same teleprinters typed out reports that fully refute it. Here are just some of them.

Under the false pretext of "protection of democracy and freedom" the Reagan administration usurps the "right" to kill Nicaraguan citizens, is increasing military aid to the counter-revolutionary terroristic gangs, and seeks to prevent the holding of truly free elections in Nicaragua.

Coordinator of the Guiding Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega said this at a meeting with a delegation of cultural figures from the USA in Managua.

It is reported from Mexico City that members of this delegation who visited Nicaragua got convinced what horrible crimes are perpetrated in that country by counter-revolutionary gangs trained by the U.S. special services. The U.S. mercenaries kill peaceful citizens, among them workers of the health services and education, office employees, and peasants, says the delegation's report. Children are not spared either.

In the past 18 months, these hired bandits of Washington have slain 1,873 people. The workers in culture from the USA have arrived at the conclusion that the Washington administration is deceiving the American people, is concealing from it the truth about the state of affairs in Central America.

In the Venezuelan capital, Caracas, Juan Monsant, a representative of the leadership of the Social-Christian Party -- COPEI, said that the Reagan administration does not wish to respect the right of Central American peoples to self-determination and hinders the implementation of the recommendations of the "Contadora Group" for the peaceful settlement of the conflict situation in the region.

The U.S. Government must face the International Court for the colonisation of Puerto Rico, for its stubborn refusal to grant to the people of that country the right to self-determination recognised by the United Nations Organisation.

In violation of international law the U.S. Government uses the territory of Puerto Rico as a military base for the staging of acts of aggression against Nicaragua and other countries of Central America. This is said in a letter of Pamela Fadem, U.S.A., to the United Nations secretary general. Burly policemen took this courageous woman out of the United Nations Headquarters and brought her to court, on whose decision she is threatened with a prolonged imprisonment.

It is not only in Latin America that the United States conducts such a policy. Broad support that Washington gives to the racist Pretoria regime was condemned at the International Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations for Namibia's Independence and Elimination of Apartheid held in Geneva. Representative of the African National Congress of South Africa J. Stewart stigmatised the so-called "constructive engagement" of the Reagan administration with the Republic of South Africa as a disgraceful policy of the encouragement of racism.

Exposing Washington's hypocrisy, the Libyan newspaper AL-ZAHR AL-AKHDAR points out that the U.S. propaganda machine always overlooks the horrible crimes of the United States' strategic ally, Israel, and of the U.S. military itself committed against Arabs in Lebanon and on Israeli-occupied lands. But the world public knows well that it is precisely the USA and its agents that are engaged in outright brigandage in the international arena, the newspaper writes.

These are just a few of the reports on Washington's policy that came on the same day that the president of the United States came out with his pronouncement on "freedom". And all these reports deny such pronouncements which will not become truth even if they are repeated over and over again.

REAGAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST CIVIL RIGHTS SEEN

LD061426 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 6 Jul 84

["That Would Make McCarthy Envious..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

The U.S. Supreme Court adopted a decision allowing police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in court trials to use evidence obtained by illegal means. This means that all material seized by U.S. special services by espionage ways and means, such as eavesdropping, clandestine searches and use of informers, may now be used to prosecute people the authorities find they dislike.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL described the court's ruling as the Reagan administration's triumph, while the President himself said: "I loved it". A different appraisal of the court's decision could, however, hardly be expected from the head of the White House, who is only glad to obtain a "new weapon" for his offensive on Americans' civil rights.

Reagan's Presidency has been marked by successful moves to broaden the powers of American special services. In 1981 a Presidential edict allowed them legally to conduct a wholesale shadowing of American citizens and organizations. The Justice Department was permitted to open mail without a court sanction.

A subcommittee on security and terrorism was set up at the Senate, which differs little from the Un-American Activities Committee of the times of raving Joseph McCarthy. The subcommittee is now, following a proposal by FBI Director William Webster, considering a bill which is designed to relieve federal investigators of responsibility for encroaching upon civil rights.

Senator John Denton, the subcommittee chairman, remarked that he could not say that all done by McCarthy had been bad. The admission reflects the atmosphere of a "witch-hunt" in the United States, whose current scope would make McCarthy envious. A growing number of Americans are coming out against the adventuristic, militaristic course of the White House, which threatens to plunge mankind into the precipice of a nuclear catastrophe.

It is against these people that the U.S. Supreme Court's last ruling, which makes lawlessness into law, is spearheaded.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SILENT ON PELTIER HEALTH

LD060905 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 6 TASS -- An official spokesman for the U.S. State Department has refused to answer the question of a TASS correspondent about the state of Leonard Peltier's health. As is known, the life of Peltier is in danger as a result of the hunger strike called by him. We have already made a statement on that score, he said, quoting the claims recently issued by the State Department to the effect that the U.S. authorities are taking "exceptional efforts" to protect the constitutional rights of Leonard Peltier, while the Soviet press, allegedly, issues "wrong reports."

The spokesman for the U.S. State Department is well aware of the fact that the Soviet press has only quoted facts which are also well known to the American authorities.

The point is that Leonard Peltier was sentenced in 1977 to imprisonment for life on a trumped up charge of murder of two FBI agents. But, in real fact, he is responsible only for daring to head the struggle of the American Indians against the genocide perpetrated against them.

GERASIMOV: U.S. REVOLUTION LOST ITS WAY

LD032218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; NOVOSTI political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov talk entitled "Illusions and Reality in Modern America"]

[Text] Tomorrow is a holiday in the United States. There will be parades and fireworks. The American revolution is 208 years old. Patriotically-minded Americans -- as the majority are -- will be comparing the ideals of the revolution with the present-day reality, and will be talking about the American dream. What is this?

Well, President Reagan says that he would like to see more than anything America becoming a country where everyone can always become richer. Everyone has his own dreams, and the dream of growing tremendously rich is a barren one. By the way, the American revolution was a bourgeois revolution, but even if one takes this criterion, which is America's own: Can everyone in America really grow richer? Is this not what the unemployed want, the unemployed of whom there are millions and who have to count every dollar of dole -- this handout from a society which demeans their human worth? The American dream is not for them. Is this not what is wanted by millions of families living below the official poverty line and buying provisions with special food coupons? I remember with what shame some Americans would hand over to the cashier these coupons instead of dollar bills. These coupons, as it were, speak; they scream out: You're a failure! And is this also not wanted by the sick, as they watch their savings melt away along with their health. Medical aid in America is scandalously expensive.

Reagan's predecessor in the White House Jimmy Carter made on some occasion the following philosophical generalization: There is much in life that is unfair, and the rich can permit themselves things that the poor cannot. Well, Carter was hardly making a great discovery, and the government in power in America now is one which emphatically defends the capitalist system. It is merciless to those who do not make it, taking the view that they should just get on with it. But it is not really about those who have made it and those who have not, and there is no general injustice in life of the kind Carter talked about. What is unjust is the capitalist system, and America is the quintessence of that system.

All of this does not in any way stop Washington thinking that the world should come into line with it. The present administration's ambitions were put most simply by David Rockefeller when he said: The United States was the first power in the world and has now ceased to be so. Reagan wants it to be the number one again. In this the idea of being in the lead is understood not in terms of spirit but of strength, in terms not of mind but of muscle. Yet arms programs, while adding strength, do not add to authority. Everywhere in the world there are doubts about American state wisdom, when Washington tries to find a military solution to each and every problem.

The American revolution has lost its way. Here is the opinion of the American writer Gore Vidal, who writes: We cannot explain in our schools what America is about. The reason for this failure lies in the discrepancy between what we set out to become -- a republic -- and what we have become -- a predatory empire.

PRAVDA NOTES PRC PRESS MATERIAL ON CP ANNIVERSARY

PM060917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Chinese Press on the CPC Anniversary"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jul -- The Chinese press publishes materials in connection with the recently marked 63d anniversary of the setting up of the Chinese Communist Party. These materials note the foremost significance of the current process of "setting the party to rights." In its leading article, the paper RENMIN RIBAO emphasizes the aim of "attaining ideological and political unity," putting forward the demand for a more resolute overcoming of factionality, cliquishness and other forms of opposition to the official political line.

The materials published note that the numerical strength of the Chinese Communist Party amounts to more than 40 million people and that the total number of primary party organizations reached 2.5 million.

CHINESE AGRICULTURAL TOURIST GROUP VISITS USSR

OW091117 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] A Chinese tourist group arrived in the Soviet Union on 8 July for a visit to this country. Members of the group are agricultural experts and activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association. They came to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

The 10-member group is led by Du Runsheng, director of the Rural Development Research Center under the PRC State Council and director of the Rural Policy Research Office under the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee.

PRC RESUMES ANTI-CULTURAL REVOLUTION CAMPAIGN

LD061502 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- Officials and the press in China have of late actively began to make calls again for condemning the "cultural revolution", "finally rejecting" it and "removing" all its consequences. As is known, the "cultural revolution" was conducted in China on the initiative and under the guidance of Mao Zedong and his closest associates in 1966 through 1976. According to a XINHUA report, Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy chairman of the Central Military Council, said, when making a speech on questions of streamlining party organizations in the People's Liberation Army of China, that at present "there are many problems, which are directly linked with the noxious influence of the cultural revolution, in the field of politics, ideology and organizational activities" in the People's Republic of China.

The Beijing newspaper BEIJING RIBAO published an article which pointed out that "it is possible to streamline the party only after fully rejecting the cultural revolution". The paper said: "The cultural revolution was unfolded by leaders by mistake and exploited by counter-revolutionary groups for own ends. It has brought serious troubles to the party, state and people and was faulty in all respects. That campaign could be neither a revolution nor social progress".

Soiree Held in Moscow

SK071004 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The social circles of the Soviet Union are observing in the [name of place indistinct] the signing of the USSR-DPRK Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Marking this day, there was a soiree in the (?plaza of friendship with foreign countries) in Moscow attended by representatives of the workers in the capital, activists of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, Korean students studying in colleges in the Soviet capital, and the members of the DPRK Embassy headed by Yi Chong-yong, DPRK charge d'affaires to the USSR.

Comrade (Leleskiy), deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and the (?first) deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chaired the meeting. Appraising Korean-USSR friendship, he said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into translation] The agreement based on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect placed Soviet-Korea relations on a higher plane, and it constitutes a basic document which plays an important role in guaranteeing peace and security in the Far East. The agreement embodies the aspirations of the peoples of the USSR and Korea to develop and solidify the traditional friendship in the future as well, to promote economic and cultural cooperation, and to assist and support each other extensively. Based on the provisions of the agreement, the USSR and the DPRK are cooperating in various fields.

Comrade (Leleskiy) continued:

With the assistance of the Soviet Union, 60 large-scale facilities of the people's economy have been reconstructed or constructed in the DPRK, and over 3,000 technologies have been transferred to the Korean side. Today, some 10 industrial facilities are being constructed in People's Korea which will significantly increase the production of electricity, rolled steel products, and aluminum. Working shoulder to shoulder with the Korean workers, engineers, and technicians on construction sites, Soviet technicians are contributing, with mutual efforts, to solidifying the friendship between the peoples of our two countries, helping the Korean friends to handle the Soviet-made equipment, and informing them of their experiences unsparingly.

In the Soviet-Korea high-level talks held in May this year as well as in the meeting and talks between Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Comrade Kim Il-song, satisfaction was expressed over the successful development of our relations in the important fields of socialist construction and over the promotion of the trade, economic, scientific, and technological cooperation and cultural exchanges. In the talks, special attention was given to the situation on the Korean peninsula, a situation which has not been settled but has been made tense because of U.S. forces stationed in South Korea for nearly 40 years.

Comrade Chernenko proclaimed that the USSR supports the struggle of the WPK, the DPRK Government, and all the Korean people to peacefully reunify Korea on a democratic basis without foreign interference. He noted that an important task has been put forward to further solidify the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries in the current international situation and to further activate the influence of all the revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces of contemporary times.

In conclusion, Comrade (Leleskiy) said that the Soviet people, marking the 23d anniversary of signing the USSR-DPRK Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, wish the fraternal Korean people greater success in socialist construction, in carrying out the task put forward by the 6th WPK Congress, and in the just struggle to reunify the country.

Next, Comrade Yi Chong-yong, DPRK charge d'affaires to the USSR, spoke and said: [Begin recording] We are observing the meaningful 23d anniversary of signing the DPRK-USSR Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance at a time when the friendly relations of the two countries are developing onto a new higher plane because of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit to the USSR. The DPRK-USSR Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which was signed on 6 July 1961, has great significance that historically and firmly guarantees the solid and lasting friendship of Korea and the Soviet Union based on the militant friendship and the solidarity of internationalism which have been formed in the struggle to realize the common objective and ideal.

The DPRK-USSR Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was signed with the important objective of further strengthening the socialist might and of maintaining and strengthening peace in Asia and the world by strengthening unity and cooperation under the prevailing situation in conformity with the ideal and ideology of the peoples of the two countries. By signing the agreement, the peoples of Korea and the USSR placed themselves in the firm class relations of alliance and led the friendly and cooperative relations to efflorescence in conformity with the basic demands of the agreement and based on comradely fraternity.

The agreement contributed to successfully carrying out the socialist revolution and construction in Korea and the USSR, as well as to checking and frustrating imperialist aggression and war maneuvers and to maintaining and solidifying peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia. [end recording]

The DPRK charge d'affaires to the USSR then went on the speak to the (?participants) on the present situation on the Korean peninsula and introduced in detail the new and constructive DPRK proposals. He said finally: [Begin recording] We will do our best to solidify and develop the indestructible friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the USSR, which have been placed on a higher plane by the historic meeting of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and the respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, and will advance shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people forever in the struggle to oppose the imperialists' aggression and war policy and to win victory in the socialist and communist cause. Finally, I sincerely wish greater success in the fraternal Soviet people's struggle for the socialist and communist cause.

Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Soviet people! [applause] [end recording]

IZVESTIYA on DPRK Advances

PM071751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Ye. Bolotin dispatch: "Good Prospects"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK was signed 23 years ago. The past years have confirmed its vitality and its great significance for the ongoing development of cooperation between our countries.

On arriving in the DPRK one is always struck by the scale of peaceful creation in the republic. The destructive consequences of American imperialist aggression have been overcome. Impressive successes in building a socialist society have been achieved under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK].

The Korean people's achievements in post war restoration and in industrializing the country are greatly bound up with fruitful Soviet-Korean cooperation and mutual assistance between our countries concluded in Moscow on 6 July 1961. The figures indicate this most graphically of all. Enterprises constructed with Soviet technical and economic assistance produced in 1982 about 63 percent of all electricity, 33 percent of steel, 38 percent of fabrics, 14 percent of chemical fertilizers, and 42 percent of iron ore extracted. More than 60 national economic installations, including 34 industrial enterprises, have been constructed, restored, or modernized in the DPRK with Soviet assistance. Another 9 industrial enterprises are at the stage of construction or modernization, these include the Kim (Chak) Metallurgical Plant, a copper deoxidizing shop in the city of Nampo, a microelectric motor plant in Pyongyang, the (Renson) bearing plant, the largest thermal power station in the country, at Pukchang, (with a capacity of 1.6 million kilowatts), an aluminum plant -- the founder of the country's aluminum industry, and the (Chkondzhin) thermal power station.

I was able to visit most of these enterprises and I saw how successfully Soviet specialists are working and how they are distinguished by sincere interest in the common cause and a desire to pass on as much as possible of their wealth of experience and knowledge. I repeatedly heard Korean comrades giving the very highest assessment of their Soviet colleagues' work.

... At a Soviet-Korean friendship rally held at the automated production line plant named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR during the recent visit by a DPRK party and state delegation to Moscow it was said that that enterprise's collective had produced 35 automated production lines and complex machine tools for the DPRK. I saw some of this equipment in operation at the (Renson) bearing plant. It was an impressive sight!

Soviet-Korean economic cooperation is being carried out in the main areas of industrialization determined by the WPK and embraces crucial sectors of the national economy. It is also helping to increase the DPRK's export potential. The barter form of cooperation has become particularly widespread in recent years. It is helping to eliminate credit indebtedness and to balance export-import operations and is creating conditions conducive to more active participation by the DPRK in the international socialist division of labor and in commodity exchange. It is under precisely these terms of credit repayment that enamel pipe, microelectric motor, and accumulator plants have been constructed and modernization of a convertor shop and hot and cold rolling shops at the Kim (Chak) Metallurgical Plant has been carried out. The credit given by the Soviet Union will be paid back by delivery of part of those enterprises' output to the USSR. In the future, surplus output will be purchased by the Soviet Union in the normal way. Other forms of economic and technical cooperation are also being used in the interests of both countries.

"One may note with a sense of satisfaction," Comrade K.U. Chernenko observed in his speech in the Great Kremlin Palace on 23 May, "that Soviet-Korean relations are successfully developing in important areas of socialist building. Economic ties are growing. Contacts in the fields of culture, science, and education are expanding.

"The potential for our cooperation is of course far from being exhausted. It can be expanded -- and not only in the economic field. We believe that the exchange of experience of party and state work and collaboration in the sphere of international activity are now becoming increasingly important."

Comrade K.U. Chernenko went on to speak of the paramount importance of resolving the Korean people's fundamental national problem -- the problem of uniting a country divided through the fault of American imperialism. Nowhere does this problem show itself so flagrantly and obviously as at the demarcation line along the 38th parallel. The 240-km-long concrete wall built along it by the South Korean authorities now stands as a sinister symbol of the unnatural and violent division of Korea.

Soviet people and all peace-loving forces are concerned by the stepping up of militarization in the sountern part of the Korean peninsula, the fueling of tension, and the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist bloc. Support for the campaign for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis is particularly great and clear at this time, when the traditional international month of solidarity with the Korean people is under way.

The DPRK's important initiatives on signing a peace treaty in place of the existing armistice agreement, on adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the north and the south, on mutually reducing armed forces, and on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone meet with the complete understanding and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

During the visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and state delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, it was confirmed with renewed force that the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK is a reliable foundation for the development of Soviet-Korean relations and an important factor for peace and security in the Far East.

Mikhaylov Comments on Event

SK070553 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Article by Moscow radio commentator Mikhaylov on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK]

[Text] The treaty between the USSR and Korea, based on Marxism-Leninism and the principle of socialist internationalism, further consolidated in document form the friendship developing after it being forced between our two peoples a long time ago. This document is consistent with the spirit of total equality, mutual respect for independence, territorial integrity, noninterference in the other's domestic affairs, mutual benefit, and comradely mutual assistance.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK has indicated: The USSR-Korea treaty is a firm foundation for the work to maintain and consolidate peace in the Far East and Asia. This treaty constitutes the best (?external) political condition as a tool for peace for socialist and communist construction in our two countries.

The USSR and the DPRK are developing overall issues and contacts in accordance with the spirit and contents of the treaty. In this respect, meetings and talks between the activists of the parties and governments of the two countries and their parliamentarians are of great significance.

Through such contacts, the opinions and views on the issue of deepening USSR-Korea cooperation and impending questions in international life are exchanged.

The Soviet Union and People's Korea mutually agreed to strengthen economic and cultural relations in accordance with the treaty and to extend mutual assistance in various economic and cultural domains.

How this treaty has been implemented is shown in the fact that the amount of trade between our two countries increased 6-fold since the treaty was signed and has reached R590 million in 1983. The mutually exchanged goods are comprised of various items produced in many economic fields of the two nations.

For example, the Soviet Union supplied modern machines and facilities, automobiles, (?parts) for the power industry, half-finished industrial products, and consumer goods to People's Korea while the DPRK delivered [word indistinct], non-ferrous metals, (?reeling machines), chemical products, goods for the spinning industry, machine tools, and [word indistinct] to the USSR.

With the participation of Soviet engineers and technicians, more than 60 important enterprises and plants have been built or repaired and a series of plants are being repaired or built at present in socialist Korea. As a result of operating enterprises built with Soviet cooperation, the DPRK could increase the production of rolled steel, industrial [word indistinct], coal, and ore.

In addition, the Soviet Union handed over more than 3,000 technical documents to the DPRK free of charge. This enabled workers of the DPRK to organize the production of automobiles, tractors, large-size ships, generators, cranes, and other products.

Our two countries exchanged scholars, cultural activists, sportsmen, tourists, and art troupes. Constant contacts are being made between social comrades and writers' unions of the USSR and the DPRK. Durable peace is necessary, above all, for creative labor in the USSR, the DPRK, and other socialist countries.

Because of the U.S. imperialists, the international situation, including the Far Eastern situation, has been rapidly aggravated. Under such circumstances, our unified action and unit among all socialist countries are of special significance in the struggle for the peace and security of the people against war.

The Soviet people sympathize with Korea's tragedy that the nation has been divided because of the U.S. imperialists. We consistently support the Korean people's just struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the nation. The fundamental position of our country for the solution of the Korea issue was clarified once more during the visit to Moscow by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song some time ago.

In his speech at the banquet in the Kremlin, Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium said: The USSR has consistently called for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea after the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea. This is our firm, consistent position. We support the DPRK's important initiatives envisaging the conclusion of a peace agreement to replace the present Armistice Agreement, adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between North and South, reduction of their armies, and conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

In recent days, during observance of the month of solidarity with the Korean people in the USSR, voices of the Soviet people calling for permanent withdrawal of U.S. occupationist forces from South Korea and for giving to the Korean people the right to decide the destiny of their nation without any outside interference are more vigorously resounding in the USSR.

Marking the 23d anniversary of the conclusion of the USSR-DPRK treaty, Soviet workers wish their Korean friends new success in socialist construction and achievement of their aspiration for national reunification.

DPRK Embassy Reception in Moscow

SK080210 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] On 6 July, Comrade (Yi Po-hae), DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim to the Soviet Union, hosted a reception marking the 23d anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the DPRK and the USSR.

The reception was attended by Comrade (?Polyakov), deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade (Algentin), a deputy minister of the USSR Council of Ministers and other responsible functionaries from the CPSU and ministries of the cabinet.

PENTAGON, JAPANESE DELEGATIONS TO HOLD TALKS

LD061821 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 6 TASS -- The first official delegation of the Pentagon's technical experts is due to arrive here on Saturday. The delegation is to discuss with representatives of the National Defence Agency and eight leading Japanese electronics companies specific details of the supply to the USA of the latest military technology. According to the press, the Pentagon visitors also show interest in the research by the Japanese companies in the field of creating laser equipment and optical communication lines.

The visit of the United States delegation means that military-technical cooperation between the two countries is now at the stage of implementation of concrete projects within the framework of the agreement concluded last year on the granting of Japanese military technology to the Pentagon. The agreement was signed in violation of the official ban on Tokyo on the export of arms and military technology, in violation of parliamentary resolution and the law on peaceful uses of outer space.

The "Mitsui" company, one of Japan's biggest financial-monopoly corporations, has alread set up a so-called committee for projecting an outer space base to bet from the governme orders in connection with Tokyo's participation in the construction of an American orbit station, which is an important element of Reagan's Star Wars programme. Earlier such committees were set up by the "Mitsubishi" and "Sumitomo" monopolies.

JAPANESE COMMUNISTS END TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD071812 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- From July 3 to 6, meetings were held at the CPSU Central Committee between a CPSU delegation led by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the Communist Party of Japan led by Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chairman of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee, member of the Standing Bureau of the Presidium of the party Central Committee.

The delegations exchanged views on issues of interest for both parties, above all cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Japan in the struggle for averting the nuclear menace.

Today the Japanese delegation left for home.

BIRYUKOV VIEWS U.S. PLANS FOR NEW ACTION IN DRA

LD061456 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 6 Jul 84

["U.S. Secret Services Preparing a Provocation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The United States Administration was determined to prove the unprovable -- that the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and units of the Soviet military contingent in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan use toxic agents in that country, but it has failed in its slanderous effort. Washington could not furnish to the world public single evidence worthy of trust to prove its inventions on that score in spite of zealous efforts by the secret services of the United States and its allies. At the same time, the public of various countries received an opportunity to familiarize itself with the fact of the supply to Afghanistan and repeated use against peaceful population of chemical weapons produced the countries of the West, above all, in the USA. The material evidence of the crimes perpetrated by the enemies of the April revolution in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, their doers and victims are known. They were demonstrated and gave evidence at press conferences. The world press has repeatedly reported about them. They could be seen in photographs and on television screens, in documentary film sequences.

It has been learned now that the American secret services are preparing for the sake of official Washington a new large-scale action in Afghanistan with the use of toxic chemicals. As the BAKHTAR news agency reported, big quantities of chemical weapons had been sent into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. American and other foreing instructors in Pakistan have trained bandits from among the counter-revolutionary chiefs, who are described in Washington as "freedom fighters", have already ordered their people operating in a number of Afghan provinces to start using toxic chemicals and then ferry the casualties to Peshawar, in Pakistan's territory, for subsequent use in slanderous propaganda as "victims of the use of chemical weapons by Kabul and Moscow."

All this follows from the correspondence between the counter-revolutionary chiefs, who settled in Peshawar, and their people in Afghanistan. The letters, which are now in the hands of the security bodies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, were signed in Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, Sayed Ahmad Gailani and other bandit chiefs, who are in the CIA's service.

It is known that since late last year, the U.S. Administration set out to increase the scale of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL reported, for example, that talks on that score with a "senior official of the U.S. intelligence service" had been recently held by Sebgatulla Modjadeddi [TASS spelling], who heads a grouping of Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits. According to the United States press, the USA has appropriated more than one billion dollars for the counter-revolutionaries. The magazine NEWSWEEK wrote that in the current year alone the funds earmarked with that aim in the Pentagon's budget have been increased to reach 125 million dollars. And the CIA's "secret assistance" to the bandits, as the reactionary tabloid FREE THE EAGLE admitted, reaches annually at least 120 million dollars. According to the newspaper, the USA supplies the bandits operating in Afghanistan with mines and mortars, anti-aircraft missiles, shells, etc. As the tabloid points out, a fresh big consignment of "aid" was delivered to the counter-revolutionary chiefs in March this year.

One cannot help asking in this connection: Weren't there among the "commodities" of that batch "aid" in chemical weapons, by whose use in Afghanistan Washington hopes to get at last "confirmations" of its inventions, which it so badly needs?

SHULTZ ASIAN TRIP TRIES TO EXPAND U.S. INFLUENCE

LD082006 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpts] Let's talk about three events of the week directly concerning the important problems of Southeast Asia and the Pacific basin. These are the visit by George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, the visit by Shintaro Abe, Japanese foreign minister, to South Korea, and the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the reestablishment of the Japanese armed forces.

I will start with Shultz' trip. He set off on a major foreign tour at the end of the week. He will visit Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. He will take part in the conference of foreign ministers of the ASEAN member countries and in the session of the ANZUS bloc.

What is the main element of this trip? A State Department spokesman in Washington stated that during the forthcoming talks Shultz will confirm the importance of the role that the U.S. accords to ASEAN. But this general phrase requires deciphering, and I will do so. Let's first recall what constitutes ASEAN. Militaristic circles, above all in the United States, want to turn ASEAN into a military bloc. They want to do so, and they are doing so. Last year the military expenditure of the association's member countries totalled a sum three times that of the appropriations in 1975. Multilateral military maneuvers are being held, weapons standardization is being introduced, and exchanges of officer staff are being made.

The foreign ministers of the ASEAN member countries meet every year for their conference. It is a leading body of the association. This conference is being held this time in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. The U.S. secretary of state is also taking part in it -- a signal confirming the most important role that Washington accords to ASEAN. In other words, Shultz will try to step up ASEAN's military activity, and, of course, he will try to bring the aggressive U.S. spirit everywhere and confirm the U.S. militaristic plans.

In order to manage this, Shultz, in addition to the ASEAN conference, will have to take advantage of the session of the ANZUS military bloc in Wellington, the New Zealand capital. The United States itself is a member of this bloc, along with Australia and New Zealand.

The White House is displaying obvious displeasure at the fact that Australia and New Zealand are taking account of the increasing protests at the military alliance with the United States, and specifically at the calling of U.S. vessels with nuclear weapons at the ports of these countries. According to Western press commentaries, Shultz will also try to influence the outcome of the early parliamentary elections planned for New Zealand on 14 July. It is important for Washington not to allow the Labour Party to assume power here, which is advocating a review of the conditions of New Zealand's membership of the ANZUS bloc.

OPPOSITION GROWS TO U.S. BASES IN PHILIPPINES

PM090849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent L. Kuznetsov: "Dangerous Presence"]

[Excerpts] Manila, Jul -- According to the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, there are over 131,000 U.S. soldiers permanently stationed in Asia and the Pacific. Their presence is felt everywhere, every day.

In the Philippines alone, according to the Pentagon schedule, 7-8 large-scale "games" are organized every year for the U.S. troops stationed in Japan, South Korea, and Micronesia. Each time hundreds of hectares of forests and fields are destroyed, river and sea water is poisoned, and civilians often die. Washington statesmen and U.S. propaganda organs try to persuade people that the presence of U.S. troops is a blessing to the population of the Asian countries. In particular, the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines says this constantly, on any occasion.

Of course, Washington's plenipotentiary keeps quiet about the adverse effects of this presence, yet there are facts confirming this. You only have to note the U.S.-administered UN trust territories officially known as the "Pacific Islands," including three archipelagos -- the Marianna, Caroline and Marshall Islands united by the geographical concept of Micronesia. All these years the Americans have engaged in seeking out convenient bays there for their warships, constructed airfields for combat aircraft, and turned entire islands into testing grounds, like the notorious Bikini. But what of the inhabitants? They have become constantly impoverished and their living conditions have deteriorated.

A long, thorough article published by the biggest Phillipine newspaper, BULLETIN TODAY, expresses serious concern over the consequences of the expansion of the U.S. military presence. The history of U.S. -Philippine relations has shown that an increase in the number of U.S. servicemen and deliveries of arms and equipment is accompanied by the stepping up of economic expansion, as a result of which the Philippines falls into "economic slavery" and the country is put in the position of a supplier of cheap raw material for "America's industrial needs." The article's author, (T. Gingona), frankly links the imposition of these unfair relations with the existence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

The U.S. bases and other military establishments are a source of moral and political corruption. They serve as a breeding ground for racism -- the Americans try to humiliate the Asians, to instill an inferiority complex in them, and to cultivate distrust in plans for the national development of the economy, science, and culture. The eminent Philippine parliamentarian (?Marisan Pimental) has noted that servicemen from Clark AFB and Subic Bay Navy Base speak with the Filipinos in the language of "dirty, disgusting insults" and that the U.S. authorities quietly remove from the country servicemen who commit crimes against the Filipinos so that they do not appear in the local courts.

Anticommunism and hatred for socialism and the national liberation movement are strenuously instilled in servicement at the U.S. military establishments. In Tacloban (the Philippine island of Leyte) I saw in official institutions piles of brochures, leaflets, and magazines stuffed with anti-Sovietism.

"Where does this so-called commodity come from?" My question was repeated in the local newspaper editorial office. "Some of it comes from the U.S. Embassy, some from Clark Field..." It should be added that anti-Sovietism is also imposed over the airwaves -- U.S. navy ships carry over 60 radio stations transmitting to the developing countries broadcasts compiled on the basis of special, particularly arch-reactionary, programs.

Right now the Philippines are experiencing hard times. BULLETIN TODAY writes: "Some 90 percent of national firms have been dissolved or are on the verge of bankruptcy; the financial system is in disarray; unemployment has reached explosive dimensions..." That is why the slogan "Free the Region from U.S. Soldiers!" is becoming the slogan of the struggle for social transformations, for the elimination of the consequences of colonialism. It is this which explains the upsurge of the antiwar movement, which, since the beginning of the year, has been gaining increasing scope in the Philippines.

CSSR'S STROUGAL ON WORKING VISIT TO MOSCOW

Received By Tikhonov

LD090649 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, arrived in Moscow on a working visit today.

He was welcomed at the airport by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Talks With Tikhonov in Kremlin

LD090750 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS -- A meeting between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov and member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal opened in the Kremlin today.

Lubomir Strougal arrived in Moscow for a working visit this morning.

JARUZELSKI, SFRY'S PLANINC HOLD TALKS IN WARSAW

PM051444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jul -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and M. Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, who is here on an official friendly visit, have voiced profound concern in connection with the sharp exacerbation of the international situation.

During the talks, W. Jaruzelski, pointed out that East-West relations have deteriorated as a result of the policy of confrontation being pursued by the U.S. Administration and NATO reactionary circles, and the threat of thermonuclear war hangs over the world. The deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries has also contributed to this. Imperialism is trying to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and is using illegal economic sanctions and a political boycott. Poland, which is a reliable link in the Warsaw Pact Organization, invariably advocates ending the arms race and peaceful coexistence and equitable cooperation among sovereign states and peoples.

W. Jaruzelski emphasized that the CEMA countries' recent economic summit conference in Moscow is of tremendous significance for broadening and deepening economic, scientific and technical integration, as well for ensuring general security. It has created favorable preconditions for further strengthening cooperation and developing the economies of the socialist community states.

Touching on the internal situation within Poland, W. Jaruzelski pointed out that the process of stabilization and normalization is being strengthened in the country -- which is promoted by strong ties with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries.

Highly evaluating the results of cooperation between the SFRY and Poland, M. Planinc noted the great significance of production collaboration and specialization and emphasized that this visit and the talks will give a new boost to the broadening and deepening of ties between the two countries and contribute to the strengthening of international cooperation.

POLISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD090919 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] A delegation of the Warsaw commission for cooperation between Warsaw's trade unions has paid a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Moscow Trade Unions Council. The delegation numbered 30 people and included chairman of the Warsaw commission's districts and of various teams in charge of individual issues.

The Polish activists took part in theoretical seminars devoted to the work of the trade unions and cooperation between the unions, the administration, people's councils, and other organizations.

Many meetings were held in workplaces. Preliminary talks concerning a draft agreement on cooperation between the Warsaw Commission and the Moscow Trade Unions Council were also held.

ARKHIPOV, SREBRIC SIGN USSR-SFRY TRADE PROTOCOL

AU031357 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jun 84 p 2

[Permanent correspondent D. Pesic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 28 Jun -- A regular 2-day meeting of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Moscow today. A protocol was adopted there. It was signed by the heads of the two delegations, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Bogoljub Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

The document sets forth the joint assessment that the long-term agreement on mutual deliveries of goods between the USSR and Yugoslavia (it covers the period until 1990) is, on the whole, being successfully implemented. It is also envisaged that the planned volume of $30 billion will be fulfilled in the current 5-year period.

The scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, which envisages cooperation and the elaboration of over one hundred topics embracing nearly all of the most important economic branches of the two countries was also favorably assessed. In the course of the next year, Days of the Yugoslav Science and Technology will be held in the Soviet Union.

The talks and especially the protocol confirmed the importance of cooperation in the fields of delivery of energy and other raw material goods from the USSR and the deliveries from Yugoslavia of food products and industrial producer goods and the services of our building organizations.

It was also noted that this year contracts were concluded for deliveries of Yugoslav goods worth $2.6 billion and of Soviet goods worth $3 billion.

It was agreed to extend the time limit for using the credit granted to Yugoslavia in 1972 totaling $700 million (of this sum, $685 million was utilized) to 1 January 1988.

It was noted that the realization of the credit of $450 million, which the Soviet Union granted us according to the May 1981 agreement, is being realized at an insufficiently rapid rate and that to date agreements have been reached for the delivery of equipment totaling only $50 million. It was agreed that these problems should be discussed in Yugoslavia next month.

PRAVDA COMMEMORATES YUGOSLAV WW II ANNIVERSARY

PM061100 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 July in its First Edition publishes on page 4 a 1,400-word dispatch by PRAVDA's own correspondent V. Sharov entitled "At the Source of Freedom: Yugoslavia's Peoples Celebrate Fighter's Day," and datelined Belgrade, 4 July. The dispatch begins as follows:

"Today fraternal Yugoslavia celebrates its great festival -- Fighter's Day. On this day 43 years ago, the Yugoslav people answered a call from the Communist Party and rose to the armed struggle against the fascist invaders, which grew into a socialist revolution."

The dispatch goes on to describe the origins and growth of the partisan movement in Serbia and the rest of what is now Yugoslavia in 1941, and then describes the correspondent's travels in western Serbia and his meetings with former partisans. It concludes as follows:

"Having carried out the socialist revolution under the Communist Party's leadership, the peoples of Yugoslavia have achieved major successes in all spheres of life. Today labor collectives and party organizations are making efforts to surmount the economic difficulties the SFRY has encountered in recent years.

"Recalling the past and turning to the present day, my interlocutors spoke about our peoples' combat cooperation during the years of the battles against a fierce enemy and about mutual assistance. Soviet people know well that Yugoslavia's patriots made a significant contribution to the common victory over fascism. Their struggle gave tangible support to the USSR, which bore the brunt of World War II. Being the loyal and dependable friend of Yugoslavia's working people, the Soviet Union in turn gave their just cause all possible support and assistance.

"The traditions of friendship live on and are developing. Drawing our countries' peoples closer together, today mutually advantageous and equitable cooperation serves the cause of socialism and the strengthening of peace on earth."

ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIAN, USSR COOPERATION MARKED

LD071838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Today is the 14th anniversary of the signing of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania. The continuous gradual development of Romanian-Soviet relations is supported by the friendly links between the Romanian Communist Party and the CPSU and particularly by the meetings and contacts between party and state leaders of the two countries and decisions that enrich this cooperation. The talks between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the republic were a fundamental contribution to the further development of the fruitful cooperation between the two parties, countries and the peoples.

PRAVDA HITS FRG PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO WEST BERLIN

PM051541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Kabanov "Rejoinder": "But What Has It To Do With West Berlin?"]

[Text] West Berlin -- Weizsaecher, the FRG's new federal president, has visited West Berlin. According to statements, his coming here is "the first is a series of official visits to the FRG's lands in connection with taking up his post as president of the country."

But what, if you please, has this to do with West Berlin? -- the reader will ask. For according to the four-power agreement on West Berlin signed in 1971 by representatives of the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France, this city is not a constituent part of the FRG and cannot be governed by its government either now or in the future. And this agreement is well known in the FRG. However, people there are still continuing to try to modify it covertly, to interpret it in their own way, and to include West Berlin among the FRG lands. And the four-power agreement is no less well known to Diepgen, the present ruling burgomaster, who, above all, should keep an eye on the agreement's observance and ensure the peace and tranquillity which have always been so essential to West Berlin, and the establishment of truly good-neighborly relations with the GDR. Unfortunately, however, the ruling burgomaster does not do this. What is more, on greeting the present FRG president, he cordially welcomes him not only on behalf of West Berlin Germans but also on behalf of...the Bermans living in the capital of the GDR (?!)

There is now no shortage of talk of peace and "good will" in official circles both in the FRG and in West Berlin. But only talk, it is true. For some reason people there forget that for this it is also necessary to observe, in particular, the four-power agreement on West Berlin, which was long ago recognized by everyone as an important element of peace and detente in Europe.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH BELGIAN CP LEADER

LD061645 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, a member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today had a meeting with Louis Van Geyt, chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium. During their conversation the sides touched upon some aspects of interest to the CPSU and the Communist Party of Belgium. The meeting passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

MARITIME FLEET MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO BELGIUM

LD080956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Guzhenko, minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet, has completed his official visit to Belgium. In the course of his meetings with representatives of Belgian governmental and business circles, the results of the many years of fruitful cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of maritime transportation were summed up. An agreement has been reached on further developing this cooperation.

USSR, EGYPT TO RESTORE AMBASSADOR-LEVEL TIES

PM061512 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Agreement Reached"]

[Text] Agreement has been reached between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt that the two countries will again be represented at ambassador level in Moscow and Cairo respectively.

Belonogov Appointed

PM061638 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 84 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Belonogov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Biographical Data on Belonogov

LD062236 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet appointed Aleksandr Belonogov to the post of ambassador of the USSR to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Aleksandr Belonogov was born in 1931. He has been in the diplomatic service since 1954, holding various posts in the central apparatus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and abroad. In 1965-1967 he was first secretary of the USSR Embassy in Great Britain.

PONOMAREV, BRUTENTS MEET LEBANON'S JUNBLATT

LD061549 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow Jul 6 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents today had a meeting with the Chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] of Lebanon Walid Junblatt and member of the party's leadership Ch. Fayad.

In the course of the friendly conversation the representatives of the PSP were acquainted with the CPSU's activities directed in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee at perfecting the developed socialist society in the Soviet Union, at strengthening peace and international security. The common view was expressed that the imperialist circles, first of all the United States, which are whipping up tension in the world, are responsible for the present dangerous development of the international situation. The negative consequences of this adventuristic course are also felt in the Middle East where the ruling circles of Israel are continuing with Washington's open support their policy of terror and expansion in respect of Lebanon and other Arab countries.

Walid Junblatt told about the courageous repulse given by the Lebanese people to the attempts to draw Lebanon into the orbit of the Camp David policy, to turn it into an American-Israeli protectorate. **He stated that Lebanese patriots view struggle** against the continuing occupation of a considerable part of the country's territory as one of their most important tasks. The representatives of the PSP stressed the importance of the efforts of the national unity government directed at stopping internal strife and bloody clashes in Lebanon, at normalising the situation, which would create conditions for a nationwide reconciliation on a democratic basis, for rehabilitating the economy, for rallying all patriotic forces coming out against interference by imperialism and Zionism in the country's internal affairs.

Note was made of the importance of consolidating the cohesion of the Arab anti-imperialist movement, of the close interaction of the Lebanese, Syrian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples with the aim of frustrating the neocolonialist designs of imperialism and its henchmen. The sides confirmed their conviction that the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO, is a reliable road to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region.

The representatives of the CPSU stressed that the Soviet Union supports the efforts of the Lebanese people to normalise the situation in the country and its struggle for strengthening the national independence, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, for the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops. Walid Junblatt stated that Lebanese patriots highly appreciate the Soviet Union's position in respect of Lebanese and are deeply grateful to the CPSU for its invariable support.

The representatives of the CPSU and the PSP declared for the further development of ties between the two parties, for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Lebanese Republic.

JUNBLATT CONTRASTS U.S., USSR MIDEAST ROLES

LD062000 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Mr Walid Junblatt, the leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, is in front of the microphone now:

[Junblatt] The situation today in the Middle East is tense as a result of the aggressive policy of the United States, and as a result of explicit direct intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab countries. The best example of this is what happened last year when the American fleet intervened directly in Lebanese affairs to help one side against another, to help the Lebanese right-wingers against the Lebanese left-wingers. [Word indistinct] this policy has been defeated, and the patriotic forces resisted these plans, control plans. But this does not mean that American policy has changed.

We consider that American policy ignores [words indistinct] the legitimate rights of the peoples of the Arab region, especially the Palestinian people and the Lebanese people. We believe that what is happening today in the Gulf might be the preliminaries for a direct American intervention. We feel that the absolute support extended by the United States to Israel obstructs a fair settlement for the Arab peoples and the Palestinian people. We believe that excluding the Soviet Union, or the attempt to exclude it, from any solution in the Middle East will not create anything except more tension. Therefore, we feel that the old Soviet proposals calling for an international conference on the issue of the Middle East are the only way to reach an agreement in the Middle East and to escape from this vicious circle of wars and conflicts.

SWAPO DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW 26 JUN-1 JUL

PM051343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Comprehensive Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] A delegation of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], Namibia, headed by (L. Pokhamba), member of the Politburo and secretary of the SWAPO Central Committee, visited Moscow 26 June through 1 July.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the USSR Foreign Ministry, and the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African countries. It reported on the selfless struggle of the Namibian people under the SWAPO's leadership aginst the illegal South African occupation and for a free, united, and democratic Namibia.

The SWAPO representatives condemned the attempts by the racist Republic of South Africa and the United States to block a just settlement of the Namibian problem, to act in circumvention of Security Council Resolution 435 and other UN decisions on Namibia, and to create a neocolonialist puppet regime in that country. The Namibian guests expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their multifaceted aid and support to the people of Namibia in their struggle for independence.

The Soviet side reaffirmed its immutable solidarity with SWAPO, which has received deserved recognition as the Namibian people's sole legitimate representative.

The Soviet and Namibian representatives voiced concern at the dangerous exacerbation of international tension brought about by imperialism's hegemonist, aggressive policy. They noted the importance of rallying the progressive democratic forces of Africa and the whole world to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and wreck the intrigues of racists and imperialists in southern Africa.

CUBA'S RISQUET VALDES VIEWS COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

PM071848 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, under the rubric "Following the Party Congresses": "The Optimism of Creators"]

[Text] Havana, June -- The entire experience of developing Cuba's national economy in the 12 years since the republic joined CEMA graphically attest to the dynamic process of the equalization of its economic level with the level of the socialist community's industrial developed states. This assessment was fully confirmed at the recent Moscow CEMA summit. The results of this very important event in the history of world socialism and the international communist and workers movement are for Cuba a guarantee of the further acceleration of economic, scientific, and technical progress. CEMA's activity graphically demonstrates the fundamental differences in the approaches of socialism and capitalism to the most urgent questions of the present day.

The path traveled by the people of the island of freedom in recent years, especially since the 2d Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress in 1980, has been marked by major achievements. The 6th PCC Central Committee Plenum was an important milestone on this path. It laid the foundation to a new stage in the deeper elaboration of economic policy and -- simultaneously -- the stepping up of the monitoring of its implementation. The importance of this stage has been fully confirmed by the successes achieved by socialist Cuba in 1983. The year's results examined at the recent 8th Central Committee Plenum, served as the basis for defining the next tasks for the party and country. These tasks are now the focus of attention of all Cuban Communists.

It is said that getting off to a successful start in any matter is half the battle. If that is so then each year's economic start should be confident and swift. To achieve this now, the Cuban Communists have made a self-critical analysis of the results of 1983. It is this analysis, organically linked with the setting of new tasks, which is the linchpin of the 8th plenum's resolution.

This important political document directs the PCC primary organizations toward active support for the patriotic initiatives and undertakings which accelerate the implementation of our plans. State and economic organs from top to bottom must also follow the program of measures providing for the unconditional implementation of the new tasks of the country's socioeconomic development.

The very first section of the 8th plenum's resolution instills confidence and optimism in every Cuban. Indeed, despite the difficulties which the country's economy has encountered because of the intensification of the blockade by U.S. imperialism, the effect of the crisis of the world capitalist economy, and the unfavorable weather conditions, Cuba still succeeded in achieving the main targets for 1983. As a result of the increase in social production efficiency, the GNP rose 5 percent.

The Western Hemisphere's first socialist state is countering increasingly successfully the economic blockade which the Reagan administration is attempting to expand to an unprecedented scale. This rebuff has been dealt not only last year but also throughout the past 25 years thanks to two closely interconnected and important factors. It is a case, first, of the Cuban workers' unswerving will for victory, their enterprising work, and, on the other hand, our fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union. All attempts by the imperialist circles to create an artificial watershed between Cuba's revolutionary patriotism and the socialist internationalism of Lenin's motherland have suffered a crushing defeat.

The Cuban people are sparing no effort in their daily constructive activity. The international labor stints held in our country in honor of notable dates in the fraternal countries' lives are, in particular, confirmation of this. First place among these holidays is invariably taken by the anniversaries of the Great October Socialist Revolution, celebrated in Cuba by the traditional Communist working Sunday.

Working at the sugar cane harvest or at a lathe in an industrial enterprise, a Cuban is always aware of the nearby presence of his Soviet friend on whom he can rely. It is the USSR which guarantees us deliveries of fuel, grain, and many other vitally necessary commodities. Enjoying the tremendous advantages of this truly equitable, exemplary cooperation between a developed country and a developing one, our republic is firmly following the course of the 2d PCC Congress.

The entire complex of mutual relations between the island of freedom and the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries is characterized by examples of fraternal aid. They include preferential credits, absolutely free of the shackling demands characteristic of credit and financial relations between imperialism and the young liberated states. Aware of this fundamental distinction and relying on the selfless support of its loyal friends, socialist Cuba is confident of its ability to fully overcome the grave heritage of capitalism -- economic backwardness.

Even the largest Latin American states lack such confidence in their strength. It is true that at times individual countries on the continent have achieved growth in one sector or another, and there has even been talk of some kind of "economic miracle." But the comprehensive and balanced economic development, which is typical of Cuba, has been lacking. Furthermore, each time they accumulated debts to the West, and in many countries these debts now stand at $1,000 per capita.

Reflecting on this, we thoughtfully evaluate our republic's role and position in the contemporary world, and are persistently and purposefully fulfilling the 1984 plan targets. The PCC Central Committee 8th Plenum set the target of a 4-4.5-percent growth of the country's gross national product. It has been decided to scale new heights in boosting our economy's efficiency, focusing primarily on the prime costs of output produced. The profitability of social production must be increased considerably.

The transformations that are taking place reflect the steady continuation of the party line to further raise the Cuban working people's living standards. The consistent improvement of food supplies to the republic's cities and settlements remains a basic element of this important work. Attention is given, like before, to improving the quality and expanding the range of textiles, footwear, and other goods produced in the country.

The building of housing, a considerable shortage of which is still experienced in the republic, is being speeded up everywhere. Transportation development programs are being implemented, and preliminary work has begun on long-term plans to build a subway in Havana.

In parallel with all this, successful work is in progress in the spheres of national health care, education, and culture.

While Cuba's firm stance in the confrontation with imperialism has already gained for it the lofty honor of being described as "the moral stronghold," despite its comparatively small territory, so today we are fully justified in considering that the incessant burgeoning of our health care provides a realistic basis for turning the island of freedom into a veritable "health power." This is exactly how the issue has been presented by F. Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers.

The role of party leadership of the country's economy is growing. The recent party and economic aktiv meetings, which discussed the questions of production profitability, set an example of creative approach toward topical problems of the national economy. This extensive review of Cuban enterprises helped us achieve material resources savings to a total of 200 million pesos and considerably raise output volume without increasing fuel consumption. The best results in this respect were achieved by collectives in the national economy's main sector -- the sugar industry.

The founders of scientific communism indicated that the teacher himself must learn. Holding firmly in their hands the helm of the national economy and not permitting any deviations from the principle of clear-cut demarcation of the functions of party committees and state organs, the Cuban Communists are learning to understand the economy well. This study is taking place in the network of party schools. The republic has also established a system of schools for improving the qualifications of economic cadres and different courses for directors of enterprises and associations and leaders of ministries and departments.

The experience of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties is highly significant for us. The main thing in this experience is the coincidence of strategic tasks which our friends are setting themselves. They include boosting the economy's efficiency and comprehensively enhancing the role of qualitative indicators. We are, of course, talking about all sectors, but primarily about the sectors which determine the solution of the country's most urgent problems and the acceleration of its scientific and technical progress.

Cuba has the conditions necessary to make up, within a historically brief period, for that which has been missed during the decades wasted in the era of neocolonial, capitalist, and at times even semifeudal slavery. But we do bear in mind the numerous difficulties which will still have to be overcome, including the difficulties of subjective nature. The Cubans are far from underestimating these obstacles or the intrigues by the imperialist foes, enemies of universal peace and people's security.

We will remain vigilant, ready to defend our gains. Our party Central Committee calls upon us to continue strengthening and improving the country's defense capability and to prepare the party, the state, the public organizations and all Cuban working people to repulse a possible direct aggression by the United States.

The confidence in the ultimate success is rooted, to use F. Castro's words, in the fact that "we possess a priceless treasure which is unknown in capitalist society -- the new man with a new sense of values and new concepts of life, the man for whom complex or impossible tasks do not exist."

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION ON KOMSOMOL

LD061941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee. On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People.

The decision notes that the Leninist Komsomol worthily fulfills the role of a reliable party reserve, its active helper in the communist education of the growing generation in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism. Uniting in its ranks 42 million young men and women, the Komsomol occupies an important place in the political system of Soviet society, takes an active part in the development of the economy, science and culture, the further spreading of socialist democracy, and strengthening the defense capacity of the country.

Komsomol members and young people are honorably continuing the deeds of older generations. At the call of the party, they enthusiastically set abut resolving the tasks that are most important for the country. In their normal everyday work, millions of young men and women write ever more new pages in the annals of Komsomol glory. The Komsomol has made a weighty contribution to the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railway, the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, to the transformation of the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone, the opening up of the virgin lands, the riches of Siberia, the Far East and the far north, to the implementation of the Food and Energy Programs.

True to the behests of Lenin, the CPSU proceeds from the principle that the party's leadership of the youth movement is a primary condition and most important guarantee of the revolutionary continuity of the generations in socialist society, the guarantee of the ideological integrity, fighting spirit and creative activity of the Komsomol. And this principle is being undeviatingly implemented.

Under the influence of the decisions of the 26th congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the contents of the party leadership of the Komsomol are being enriched and its forms and methods improved. Party influence on young people is being intensified via Communists working in Komsomol organizations. State and public organizations, party, labor and war veterans are actively participating in the work with young people.

At the same time, tasks for improving developed socialism and intensifying the struggle between the two world systems demand the further improvement of party leadership over the Komsomol and of the whole matter of the education of the growing generation, thereby increasing its participation in socialist construction.

It is also necessary to take into account the fact that among a certain section of young people there exist instances of a passive attitude toward labor and society, individualism, lack of discipline and other negative phenomena.

The Central Committee of the Komsomol and the local Komsomol bodies are only slowly reshaping the style and methods of their activity; they permit considerable shortcomings to occur in their work with Komsomol cadres. Komsomol organizations do not always make effective use of existing opportunities for influencing young people. They try to solve new tasks with hackneyed and trite methods and means. Frequently they do not manage to react to new enthusiastic leanings among young people or to give them the necessary direction.

Party organizations, instead of placing demanding trust in Komsomol organizations, not infrequently replace it with excessive regulations and surveillance and, in some cases, manifest elementary inattention to their deeds and concerns. Many party committees have weakened their work with the Komsomol aktiv, and insufficiently generalize or introduce the positive experience of work with the Komsomol and young people.

The CPSU Central Committee stresses that the further improvement of education for the growing generation should be regarded as a most important party, state, and nationwide matter. On should proceed from the principle that in the final analysis, this is a question of the reliable ensurance of the future of our homeland.

In present conditions, of increasing topicality is the historic behest of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, which he gave to young people in his speech at the Third Komsomol Congress -- to study communism. The duty of party organizations is to teach communism to young men and women from the example of the life and activity of the great Lenin, from the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and the people, to put full trust in young people, while at the same time increasing the demands made on them and raising their responsibility for the historic fate of socialism.

The Central Committee's of the Communist Parties of the union republics, kray, oblast, okrug, town and rayon party committees, and primary party organizations are called upon to ensure the absolute fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, contained in his speeches at the February and April 1984 Plenums of the Central Committee and at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations on questions of the intensification of party leadership of the Komsomol and raising its role in the education of young people;

To consider the main task of the Komsomol and youth as being total involvement in that difficult work on many planes which the party defines as the perfecting of developed socialism; to educate young people in a spirit of wholehearted devotion to the cause of communism as worthy citizens of Soviet society; to persistently mold within young people a Marxist-Leninist view of the world, class consciousness, an uncompromising attitude toward bourgeois ideology and everything that contradicts the idea of social justice;

To develop an organic need within young people for mastering modern erudition and actively introducing it into the creative work of solving key issues of economic and social development, and in running the state and society; to strive to make the whole business of the upbringing, education, and teaching of young people into the instilling of communist morality in them.

The party leadership of the Komsomol, the decision of the CPSU Central Committee stresses, should be of a planned and systematic nature and ensure active and purposeful work by all branches of the youth union. It is important to constantly and deeply scrutinize those social and ideological processes taking place in the youth milieu. They must be analyzed systematically and Komsomol organizations must be helped to choose basic directions for the most effective forms of work. At the same time, one must display maximum conviction and comradely attentiveness, support useful initiatives, instruct and improve not by lectures, but by work -- Lenin. All this must be considered a requirement of the style of the party leadership of the youth organization.

It is essential to subject questions of the life and work of Komsomol organizations to regular examination, help them in solving the social problems of young people, and create conditions to enable the Komsomol to make full use of its great rights in managing state and public affairs.

All the vital issues of the education, labor, everyday life and leisure of young people must certainly be tackled with the direct participation of the Komsomol. One should make a practice of inviting Komsomol members and young people to party meetings and consider it expedient to elect secretaries of Komsomol organizations and genuine youth leaders to party committees and bureaus.

The best Komsomol members should be selected for the party, especially from among the workers and peasants. The responsibility of the Komsomol organizations for recommending VLKSM members to the party must be enhanced. Constant care must be shown to enhance the role of the party nucleus in the work of the youth union. It must be remembered that the work of Communists in the Komsomol is responsible party work and it should be carried out with honor. It is the calling of every young Communist to set an example of selflessness in labor, of ideological conviction and irreproachable personal behavior.

Party committees should adopt measures to step up work with young people in administrative, trade union and management organs, as well as public organizations, and to improve the coordination of their activities. One must strive for strict implementation in practice of the party's demands for constant communication between party leaders and young people and for the active participation by Communists and all leading cadres in the communist upbringing of the growing generation.

They are required to be systematically present wherever young people are working, learning or relaxing. They must talk openly and confidentially with them on urgent matters and provide exhaustive answers to them.

The VLKSM Central Committee, republican, kray and oblast committees of the Komsomol are required to increase the contribution of Komsomol organizations towards implementing plans for economic expansion and construction of social and cultural amenities. They must instil in every young toiler a consciousness of the fact that the party, in determining prospects for the country's development, counts to a considerable extent upon the manual skill, intellectual daring, and labor enthusiasm of our young people.

They must be persistently involved in socialist competition. The Komsomol-youth collectives movement must be developed and their role and authority in educating young people enhanced. The efforts of young people should be concentrated upon the main directions of the intensification of social production, scientific-technical progress, integrated automation, development of the electronics and atomic power industries, upon creating and introducing fundamentally new types of materials, machinery and techniques, and upon mastering economic management methods.

It is very important in this connection that while giving consideration to wide-scale measures, Komsomol organizations should not lose sight of so-called minor daily specific matters, from which, in the long term, appreciable results arise.

It is necessary that party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders display constant concern for the creation for young workers, kolkhoz workers, and specialists of conditions for highly productive labor, for improving their vocational skills, and for satisfactory leisure; that they develop and perfect tutoring, inculcating young people with a love of work and irreconcilability towards disorderliness, mismanagement, drunkenness, and laziness. It is only in conscientious and disciplined work, together with workers and peasants, Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed out, that one can become a true communist.

The All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, ministries, and departments are required to resolutely put an end to formal bureaucratic attitudes toward shock Komsomol building sites and the forming of labor collectives at them; to ensure that each Komsomol-youth building site is a true school for young men and women in their development as citizens, in hardening their attitudes toward labor and politics; and in true shock labor; and to take measures to improve the work of student construction detachments.

The CPSU Central Committee considers, the decision says, that the ideological-political and moral upbringing of young people should be a matter of primary importance for party and Komsomol organizations. Guided by the directions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, this work should be carried out on a broad front, taking into consideration the specific nature of various categories of young people, the level of their education, the degree to which they are informed, their interests and inclinations, to embrace all spheres in which the personality of the young person is shaped. The effectiveness of the Komsomol's efforts in the eductional field should be enhanced, and should be closely linked with the solution of specific tasks of economic and cultural construction. Multifarious forms of mass propaganda and agitation, political education, and counter propaganda work should be subordinate to shaping among the growing generation a profound Marxist-Leninist understanding of natural modern social development, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism.

Young men and women should be educated in a spirit of friendship and unity with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, in solidarity with the liberation struggle of the working people of the capitalist and developing states.

It is necessary that from the time they are children, young people should be imbued with respect for the glorious history of the fatherland, the state coat-of-arms, of the Soviet national anthem, and the country's state flag, and unshakable confidence in the correctness of socialist ideals; that the atheistic education of young people should be stepped up, and that socialist ceremonies should be persistently introduced into everyday life.

High, ideological-moral qualities, especially communist conviction, social activeness, love of work, and self-discipline, responsibility for the common cause, culture, and nobility towards the family, the collective and society, respect for the law and the ability to overcome any difficulties that may arise should be inherent in the young person of a society of developed socialism.

The All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, administrative, trade union, and economic bodies, and public organizations should focus their primary attention on improving the organization of young people's leisure time; on developing and implementing a system of measures for the broad development of scientific-technical and artistic creativity, physical culture and sports, youth tourism, and improving work with young people at their place of domicile, and especially in hostels. It is important that young men and women not devote their spare time to aimless pursuits, and that all forms of leisure enhance their ideological enrichment, physical development, and the development of high cultural interests and aesthetic tastes, and provide access to the best achievements of the country's and the world's culture; that indifference to politics, a lack of morals and blind imitation of Western fashions are not permitted to penetrate the milieu of young people under the cloak of amateur associations. Komsomol workers should take a personal part in collective forms of young people's recreation and be direct organizers of the leisure time of young men and women.

It is the duty of each Komsomol organization and each Komsomol member to struggle in an active manner to strengthen public order, to tackle this in a serious manner, without restricting themselves to announcements about the latest campaign or crusade.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for the Cinema, the USSR State Committee for Publishing, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio and the Creative Unions, in close cooperation with the Komsomol Central Committee, should strive to achieve the creation of highly artistic works of literature and art, deeply and brightly revealing the spiritual, ideological, and moral breadth of the Soviet man, praising labor for the benefit of society and feats for the sake of the homeland, and should on a broad scale attract masters of culture and talented representatives of the young creative intelligentsia into it. Particularly exacting demands should be made on cinema and television films, musical and literary works for children and adolescents. All channels of penetration into literature and art of works that are banal and lack ideological content should be closed. A reliable barrier must be placed in the path of the influence of bourgeois mass culture.

The editorial offices of the central and local newspapers and journals, radio and television, TASS and APN are to provide more variety in youth themes and raise the ideological content and professional level of publications and broadcasts. Great publicity must be given to the practice of party leadership of the Komsomol and work with youth. The image of the Komsomol leader must be more brightly revealed.

The Komsomol Central Committee and party committees are to take measures to improve the activities of the Komsomol press.

The party and Komsomol committees, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations of the Soviet Army and Navy and DOSAAF are called upon to intensify the military-patriotic education of young people and to inculcate in them a feeling of great responsibility for the fulfillment of the honorable duty in defense of the socialist fatherland.

There should be still greater persistence in inculcating in young people a feeling of love for the homeland and hatred for its enemies, exalted political class vigilance, and constant readiness to perform feats.

In work with young people of preconscription age, more attention must be paid to their moral-political, military-technical, and physical training. Lenin's instruction to study military matters in the proper manner should be the cornerstone of all the work of the Army Komsomol.

In military-patriotic work, wide use is to be made of the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

The CPSU Central Committee has imposed on party committees, the Komsomol Central Committee and local Komsomol organs, the obligation to constantly keep in view questions of the further raising of the role of the Komsomol organizations in the life of higher and secondary specialized educational establishments, the forming in each student and pupil the requirement for profound study of Marxist-Leninist theory and party policy, and for mastering the chosen specialty, and willingness to work where needed by the homeland.

Being guided by the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, they must persistently and consistently conduct work connected with the implementation of the school reform in all its basic aspects. The Komsomol must be a reliable support for the pedagogical collectives in raising the quality of the educative and upbringing process in the labor and professional training of pupils.

Particular attention is to be paid to the all-round development of initiative and independent action and creative ideas in the work of pupils' Komsomol organizations. More stress should be laid on the patronage by production Komsomol organizations of schools, professional and technical colleges, and volunteer Pioneer groups.

The leadership of the All-Union Vladimir Ilich Lenin Pioneer Organization must be improved. It is necessary that in every detachment there should be interesting Pioneer work full of ideological content and emotion [ideyno i emotsionalno nasyshchennaya Pionerskaya rabota]. The Pioneers and Octobrites should have a firm foundation laid for correct positions in life. The question of work with the Pioneer movement should be considered in party organizations.

The whole atmosphere of instruction and upbringing in the family, in secondary and higher schools, the labor collective, Pioneer and Komsomol organizations, should be permeated with the spirit of collectivism, ideological content, implacable opposition to parasitism, obsession with possessions, indifference to anything which departs from our morals and labor way of life. The formation of an all-round developed personality is to be facilitated in every way.

Party and trade union organizations should make more exacting demands on parents for the upbringing of children.

The CPSU Central Committee stressed that the rise in the role of the Komsomol in the building of communism demands the further organizational and political strengthening of the Komsomol, the strengthening of the militant spirit and independent nature of all its links, particularly the primary Komsomol organizations.

Komsomol work should be filled with great social content, with everything by which our people live, it should attract young men and women by its romanticism, creative search, and useful deeds.

Komsomol committees should give utmost priority to the improvement of the style, forms, and methods of work of the Komsomol; they should constantly follow Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's instruction that the essence of this work is, on the one hand, to raise organization, order, and discipline in the ranks of the Komsomol, and, on the other, to develop the initiative and activeness of Komsomol members; they should be resolutely eradicating formalism and excessive adherence to organizational patterns in the activity of Komsomol organizations, and any passion for ostentatious campaigns calculated for external effect.

Komsomol workers are called upon to spend as much time as possible in youth collectives; to have contact with young people, not just in large-scale events, but in everyday life as well; to be deeply concerned with their cares and to skillfully combine mass and individual forms of work among young men and women; to concentrate their efforts on working directly in primary organizations and Komsomol groups; to raise the role played by Komsomol meetings; to strive to make every Komsomol member conscientiously carry out his social mission and take an active part in the affairs of his organization; to bring proper order to the registration of Komsomol members; to raise the title of Komsomol member by cultivating a sense of pride and responsibility for being a member of the Union of Young Leninists; to ensure, on the basis of a strictly individual approach, the admittance to the Komsomol of worthy representatives of worker, rural, Army, and students; and not to permit the ranks of the Komsomol to grow at a forced rate -- admittance to the Komsomol should represent a memorable and unforgettable event in the life of a young person. The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, the kraykoms and obkoms, the Central Committee of the Komsomol and Komsomol committees are called upon to pay particular attention to their work with Komsomol cadres, regarding it as a key link in developing the activity of the Komsomol.

The CPSU Central Committee stresses that in this respect, everything is of immense significance: Ideological conviction and moral purity; organizational skill and ability to respond in a sensitive manner to specific demands of young people; professional maturity and the characteristic fervor of young people. It is necessary to resolutely halt any manifestations of careerism or indifference, an uncritical approach to the matter at hand and all forms of abuse; to ensure a collective sense, high adherence to principles and exactingness in the selection and placement of cadres; to recommend more actively to Komsomol organs active Komsomol members from among workers kolkhoz farmers, young specialists who have completed their training in labor collective and who enjoy authority among young people; to draw young women into leadership work in the Komsomol on a broader sacle; to strive for the definite stability of the cadres; to more boldly promote Komsomol activists who have proven themselves to party, administrative and economic management work; to implement measures aimed at perfecting the structure of the apparatus of Komsomol organs, bearing in mind, first and foremost, the strengthening of the Komsomol town and rayon committees, especially rural ones.

Attaching great importance to the political education of the Komsomol cadres, it has been deemed necessary to broaden their training in higher party educational establishments and the Higher Komsomol School at the Komsomol Central Committee. The USSR Academy of Sciences, Academy of Social Sciences, the Marxism-Leninism Institute at the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and the Higher Komsomol School at the Komsomol Central Committee have been instructed to improve the scientific elaboration of the current problems of the communist upbringing of young people and to draw into this work on a broader scale scientists, sociologists, party and Komsomol workers.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the conviction that the party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol organizations, and labor collectives will continue to raise and bring up young people who will worthily continue building a new society; be equal to the historical responsibility for the fate of the country and for the fate of socialism and the world; and will be capable not just of assimilating the experience of older generations, but also of enriching it with their own accomplishments.

We have broadcast the CPSU Central Committee Decision on the further improvement of the party leadership of the Komsomol and the raising of its role in the communist upbringing of young people.

LIGACHEV SPEAKS AT SOCIAL SCIENCES GRADUATION

PM060841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Valediction": "Graduation of Students and Postgraduates from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences has trained another group of its alumni. A ceremonial meeting to mark the graduation of students and postgraduates from the higher party education establishment was held in Moscow 29 June.

The presidium consisted of Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.M. Bogolyubov and V.A. Medvedev, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; N.Ye. Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ye.Z. Razumov and V.I. Lobusov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; I.I. Kovalenko, P.K. Luchinskiy, and P.A. Smolskiy, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; M.I. Khaldeyev, chief editor of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN; V.M. Borisenkov, secretary of the Moscow gorkom; V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; scientists; and representatives of the capital's public.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected enthusiastically, and Ye.K. Ligachev addressed those assembled. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee he cordially congratulated the graduates, professors, lecturers, and the entire academy collective on the memorable event and conveyed communist greetings and best wishes from Comrade K.U. Chernenko to the partipants in the meeting.

The sociopolitical situation in the country, Ye.K. Ligachev noted, is distinguished by the further strengthening of the unity of party and people and the enhancement of the CPSU's leading role. The party is engaged in resolving a task of strategic importance -- the improvement of the society of developed socialism. Preparations have begun for the next, 27th, CPSU Congress. For the Communists and all Soviet people the preparations for the party congress mean stepping up the work to implement the decisions of the 26th Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan. A mood for work is to be seen everywhere, both centrally and locally, and energetic work is in progress to implement the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums.

The party attaches special significance to the consolidation and development of the positive trends in the economy, social life, and party building. This largely determines the directions of party organizations' activity. Today, it is more important than ever before to ensure an active party influence on all aspects of social life, persistently improve the style, and bring the form and methods of party leadership into line with the increased tasks. The main thing, V.I. Lenin said, is THE SELECTION OF PEOPLE; THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR WHAT IS DONE; VERIFICATION OF ACTUAL WORK. This is the essence of the academy graduates' future activity.

The orientation, therefore, Ye.K. Ligachev stressed, must be toward far-reaching qualitative changes in the national economy linked with its transition to the path of intensification, toward persistent and intensive work to accelerate scientific and technical progress. The further development of socialist competition and the mass movement for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and additional reduction in the prime costs of production demand special attention from party organizations. The pace must not be slackened in any way.

The improvement of developed socialism presupposes broad creativity by the masses. Large reserves for their activation are contained in the further development of our society's political system and of the initiative and autonomy of soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol. The growth of the party's leading role and the deepening of socialist democracy are a single, integral, and law-governed process.

The year that has passed since the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum has shown convincingly that the practical implementation of its directives is raising our entire ideological and educational activity to new heights, and the academy's graduates will be most directly involved in this work.

Dwelling on the important role played by the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences in the training of party, soviet, and ideological workers, the CPSU Central Committee secretary noted that the party has at its disposal experienced and tested cadres. But life is constantly presenting them with new demands. Under present-day conditions special significance is attached to competence, an acute sense of innovation, and the ability to organize work in accordance with objective laws, lofty partymindedness, and impeccable moral character. This is why the CPSU Central Committee devotes much attention to the idological tempering and party political education of leading cadres.

The party unswervingly pursues a line of strengthening discipline, organization, and order at all levels of management and production. At his meeting with workers from Moscow's "Serp i Molot" plant, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed that "the Central Committee holds strictly to task and will hold to task those who work in a slipshod manner, break the law, or breach the CPSU Rules... I want to repeat yet again: Our exactingness and principledness will never weaken -- neither today, nor tomorrow, nor in the future." Exacting trust must become a rule, without exception, in work with cadres.

The Soviet people have to conduct their creative activity under highly complex international conditions. Faced with the increased danger of imperialist aggression our party, together with the faternal parties, is struggling actively to preserve peace and strengthen the socialist community. An important contribution to the solution of these tasks was made by the economic summit conference of CEMA member countries.

A large group of students and postgraduates from fraternal socialist countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the CSSR, the GDR, Cuba and Vietnam -- are graduating from the academy together with their Soviet comrades. The joint study and the reciprocal exchange of the experience accumulated by our parties are part of the sound school of proletarian and socialist internationalism and a specific manifestation of the strengthening friendship and cooperation of our parties and peoples.

In conclusion Ye.K. Ligachev congratulated the graduates on the completion of their studies at the Academy and wished them great creative successes. The Central Committee is confident, he stressed, that the academy's alumni will actively tackle their work, will labor creatively and selflessly, and will worthily fulfill their duty to the party and the people.

Yu.M. Tereschchenko, M. Tot, Prof G.G. Vodolazov, and Academy Dean R.G. Yanovskiy spoke on behalf of the students, postgraduates, and lecturers of the academy.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting enthusiastically approved a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES PROBLEMS

GF281800 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The 10th meeting or the 10th convocation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet was held in Tashkent on 28 June. Members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, Rano Abdullayeva, Yerezhep Aytmuratov, Ivan Anisimkin, Kadyrov, Musakhanov, Osetrov, Salimov, Khudayberdyyev, [name indistinct] Makhmudova, Umarov, and Khaydurov, and the members of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and government sat in boxes allocated for the members of the government.

The meeting was opened by Deputy Yusupov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. The particiapnts of the meeting respectfully observed a minute's silence in memory of Deputy Khadyrov, who had passed away. The floor was given to Deputy Zul'fiya Israilova, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission. She informed the meeting on the proxies of the deputies elected following the ninth meeting of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. After hearing the report of the credentials commission and in accordance with article (?102) of the Uzbek SSR's Constitution, the Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision approving the proxies of Khadyrov, Mirsaidov, Rakhimov, (?Asildzhanov), (?Nazrullayev), Gafurdzhanov, (?Gayratov), (?Bereznikov), [name indistinct], (?Paturyanskiy), Safayev, and (?Numanov) as elected deputies of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

The agenda of the meeting was unanimously approved. The items on the agenda were as follows:

1. The obligations of the republic's soviet of people's deputies for realizing the decision adopted by the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum for improving the work of the soviets of people's deputies and putting into effect the conclusions and recommendations cited in the addresses delivered by Konstantin Chernenko.

2. Measures aimed at realizing the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee outlining the principles related to reforms in compulsory education and vocational training schools.

3. A report by deputy of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, Mamedov on the execution of the (?duties of deputies and the ways and means of realizing the decisions and tasks established by soviets and their organs).

4. Approval of the decrees of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Akil Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, read a report on the first item of the agenda -- the obligations of the republic's soviets of people's deputies for realizing the decision adopted by the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum for improving the work of the soviets of people's deputies and putting into effect the conclusions and recommendations cited in the addresses delivered by Konstantin Chernenko.

Deputies Rzayev, [name indistinct], Alimov, [name indistinct], Gasanov, and [name indistinct] addressed the debate on the first item of the agenda. The convocation unanimously adopted a decision on the obligations of the republic's soviets of people's deputies for the realization of the decision adopted by the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum for improving the work of the Soviets of people's deputies and the putting into effect the conclusions and recommendations cited in the addresses delivered by Konstantin Chernenko.

Deputy Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Souncil of Ministers Presidium, read a report on the measures aimed at realizing the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee outlining the principles related to reforms in compulsory education and vocational training schools. Deputies Usmanov, Rakhomova, (?Allamuradov), Veliyev, Gusaynova, and Pulatov addressed the debate on the report. The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision related to measures aimed at realizing the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee outlining the principles related to reforms in compulsory education and vocational training schools.

A group of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet deputies put a question to Comrade Nabizhon Kurbanov, minister of rural construction. The question was related to the [word indistinct] pace of the construction of [word indistinct], schools, school (?training) establishments, and vacation installations, and to the fact that they are not being completed on time. [sentence indistinct] The Supreme Soviet adopted a decision on that matter.

The deputies put a question to Comrade Gasandzhanov [title indistinct] related to the insufficient gas supply to the people of Andizhan City and Andizhan Oblast. Comrade [name and title indistinct] was asked about the insufficient high quality drinking water supplied to the people of Andizhan City and Andizhan Oblast. Comrade Gavriliv, minister of motor transport was asked a question related to the necessity of improving public transport facilities in Task-Kurgan Rayon in Samarkand Oblast.

The meeting ordered the officials of the ministries that were asked the questions to inform the Uzbek SR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the deputies within 1 week of the remedies and measures put into effect.

The Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy Mamedov on the ways and means of realizing [words indistinct] and tasks, and adopted a decision on the matter.

Deputy Khaydarova, secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the meeting on the approval of the decrees of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The meeting adopted a unanimous decision approving the laws and decrees passed by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

With this, the 10th meeting of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation concluded its work.

INFORMATION REPORT ISSUED ON TAJIK CP PLENUM

WA221400 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 6 May 84

[Text] On 5 May 1984, a regular meeting was held of the 17th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan.

Persons taking part in the work of the plenum included the first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, heads of ministries and departments who were not members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, responsible personnel of the apparatuses of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, the Tajik Trade-Union Council and the mass information and propaganda media.

The plenum discussed the question "On Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Stemming from the Decisions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Speech There by General Secretary of the CPSU Comrade Comrade K.U. Chernenko."

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan Comrade R.N. Nabiyev made an address at the plenum.

Discussions on the address involved: Comrades A. Kasimov -- first secretary of Kurgan-Tyube Party Obkom, B.R. Akhmadaliyev -- chairman of the ispolkom of Leninabad Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, M. Zairov -- first secretary of Gorno-Badakhshan Party Obkom, S. Khasanov -- chairman of ispolkom of Kulyab Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, K. Nazyrov -- board chairman of Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin of Tursunzadevskiy Rayon, O. Berdiyev -- first secretary of Garmskiy Party Raykom, S. Maydonova -- teacher of Secondary School No 88 in Dushanbe, K.G. Khasanov -- chairman of Tajik SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, M.K. Gafarova -- rector of Dushanbe State Pedagogic Institute imeni T.G. Shevchenko, R. Dadaboyev, Tajik SSR minister of education.

Appropriate decrees were adopted on the discussed question.

The plenum examined the organizational question. K.M. Nazirov was approved head of the Department of Construction and Municipal Services of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, A. Umarov was released from this position in connection with transfer to other work.

Head of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee and Deputy Minister of Power and Electrification G.I. Tikhonov participated in the work of the plenum.

At this point the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan completed its work.

NABIYEV DISCUSSES SCHOOL REFORM AT PLENUM

WA221400 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 6 May 84

[Address in Dushanbe on 5 May 1984 at 17th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan by Comrade R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan: "Party Decisions -- To Be Implemented! -- Address of First Secretary of the Central Committee of Tajikistan Comrade R.N. Nabiyev"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

You know that on 10 April of this year the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held. The plenum examined and approved the

proposals of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee on organizational and other questions connected with the holding of the first session of the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and discussed the question of the Basic Directions of the Reform of the General Educational and the Vocational School.

At the plenum, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko presented a major speech. The positions and conclusions of this program document mobilize the party and the Soviet people to fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee for all the directions of the political, economical, social and public life of the country. It spells out the basic directions of development of the 12th Five-Year Plan and perspectives for the immediate decades ahead; concrete tasks are set relating to preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the importance of working out a new version of the party program.

Much that is new and interesting has emerged in the work of the republic's soviets. They have become more active in the work of guiding state, economic and social-cultural construction, ensuring economic and social development, raising production efficiency and strengthening order and discipline. The operation of enterprises and organizations located on their territories is more actively coordinated and controlled. The influence of soviets, their executive committees, permanent commissions and deputies has become markedly stronger on diverse sides of life, and their ties with the masses have expanded and deepened.

Specific examples could be cited of able organization of the work of certain city, rayon and village [kishlak] soviets and the topical nature of the questions discussed at meetings, active participation of deputies in their preparation and the work of permanent commissions and deputy groups, which hear at their meetings reports of economic managers, could be described. Valuable experience relating to the realization of voters' mandates and broad involvement of workers in improvements of cities, workers settlements and rural populated centers and much else deserve consideration.

But it is important to concentrate the chief attention today on existing items of unfinished work. It should be said that the existing potential of soviets of workers' deputies, as justifiably pointed out at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, has so far been insufficiently realized.

Take questions of production activity. Local Soviets are responsible for exercising an influence on the work of all enterprises and organizations located on their territories, moreover, independently of their departmental subordination. But this is frequently not felt, especially with respect to enterprises and organizations of union and republic subordination.

Certain Ispolkoms still do not look deeply into the affairs of enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes and sovkhozes; they bypass cases where individual enterprises and farms operate in fits and starts.

Ispolkoms of soviets rarely examine at their meetings questions of raising labor productivity, reequipment of production on the basis of modern achievements of science and technology, improvement of conditions and organization of labor and timely availability of work materials, procurement and tools. In a number of cases, they become reconciled to existing defects and do not provide a principled evaluation to workers guilty of nonattainment of plan targets.

At this time when only a short time remains before the end of the five-year plan, the situation demands more intensive work. This is indicated by the results of the first quarter and the preliminary results of our economic activity in April.

The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet summarized the results of the nationwide discussion of the Basic Directions of the Reform of the General Education and Vocational School. Today the project of the CPSU Central Committee, enriched by the collective reason and living experience of millions, has acquired the force of a state act and become a basic document according to which it is necessary for our school to live and work.

As throughout the entire country, discussion of the draft of the Basic Directions of the Reform of the School has been quite active in the republic. More than 720,000 persons took part in it, and about 28,000 spoke. Thousands of proposals and additions were made.

The main purpose of the reform is to raise the quality of education and civic indoctrination of young people and to prepare youth for life and lsbor. Its implementation has already been started. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a number of decrees on concrete questions of its practical realization. They must be most attentively studied and systematically put into practice.

The problems to be solved are responsible and complex. The program obliges us to thoroughly comprehend the school's developmental prospects in the light of new requirements and to work out a specific long-term program of improvement of public education while taking into consideration local specific features. It has to be implemented gradually in the course of the current and the 12th five-year plans. In every oblast, city and rayon, the concrete plans of this great work will have to be worked out and approved at plenums of party committees and sessions of soviets of people's deputies.

Beginning with 1986, it will be necessary to prepare and to carry out in organized fashion a gradual transition to children's education beginning with 6 years of age.

This is already being done on an experimental basis. At the present time the republic's Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Education and ispolkoms of local soviets must determine the time periods and manner of shifting to teaching 6-year-old children in school and to create everywhere the necessary conditions for this.

Special importance is attached to equipping pupils with a thorough knowledge of fundamentals of the sciences. It should be said that pedagogic collectives and the republic's organs of public education are engaged in purposeful work on improving the teaching and educational process and raising the quality of teaching and education of school children. At the same time, it is impossible not to take into account that a significant portion of graduates still leaves schools with serious problems in learning, which cannot but help elicit concern. Much difficult work remains ahead to rectify the situation.

The reform demands radical improvement of labor education and occupational orientation of school children on the basis of a union of education with productive labor.

The closer we bring together school and production, the more substantial will the pay-back be from the reform. It is very important that the labor of senior class students provide concrete benefits and that there be inculcated in the youth a need for labor and a sense of participation in something involving all the people.

In the republic's schools, a certain system of labor education and vocational orientation of students has been developed. Many examples could be cited of effective work on the part of educational and production combines in the cities of Dushanbe, Leninabad and Chkalovsk and of fruitful joint work of schools and industrial enterprises. Pupil production brigades have become an effective means of labor conditioning.

It will be necessary from now on to strengthen the ties of school with enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and construction projects and to get graduates of general educational schools to enter the sphere of material production with the desire to work honestly and selflessly.

Ispolkoms of oblast, rayon and city soviets together with organs of public education should already now be revising the character of labor training in the schools. This must be closely tied in to the needs of the national economy for personnel and the existence of a production and a technical education base. Without putting off into the future, it is necessary to undertake the determination and attachment to schools of base enterprises as well as assigning the best master workmen as preceptors for the youth.

Ministries of higher and secondary specialized education should revise and improve the system of training, retraining and raising the qualifications of labor-instruction teachers.

Under present-day conditions, the importance of the Russian language is growing. It has been voluntarily adopted by the Soviet people as a means of international contact. A free command of the Russian language in addition to one's own is becoming an objective necessity and requirement of every citizen. This contributes to the further rapprochement of all the nations and nationalities, strengthening of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR and their familiarization with the spiritual values of domestic and world culture and the achievements of scientific-technical progress as well as strengthening of the country's defense capability. The school reform takes into consideration the established historical reality and is bound to help each graduate of a secondary educational institution to have a free knowledge of the Russian language. To achieve this is school's honorable task.

In the light of the new requirements, the system of vocational and technical education must be further developed. The reform is intended to supplement universal secondary education of the youth with universal vocation education and to ensure their fusion over the long term. The task is being set to see to it that all young people, including graduates of secondary general educational schools, attain a specific vocation prior to the start of labor activity. It is envisaged to significantly expand admittance to vocational and technical schools. This requires the construction of new buildings for vocational and technical schools. At the same time, training of skilled workers from among our youth in vocational and technical schools of the Russian Federation and other republics will be continued.

All this requires that most serious attention be given to the system of vocational and technical education by party, soviet and operational organs, the trade union and the komsomol. It is necessary to review and improve the practice of securing students for vocational and technical schools, especially from among female youth.

Fuller use should be made of the opportunities of evening and correspondence education in raising the general educational level of working youth.

Constant improvement of the ideological and moral education of the youth must be the subject of special concern of party organizations and pedagogical collectives. It is important to intensify the ideological direction of teaching, to boost the role of subjects of social and humanitarian series and to implant in youth stable immunity to what is alien to our morals and views. The atheistic, moral and legal education of students requires most intent consideration. It is important to establish in young people an inner need to live and act according to the principles of communist morality and to strictly observe the rules of socialist society and Soviet laws. The military and patriotic education of the youth should also be improved. We must do everything to make sure that our youth grow and become worthy continuers of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the old generation.

The successful solution of these tasks undoubtedly requires the joint efforts of family, schools and society and activation of the work of school komsomol and pioneer organizations.

The republic has a widespread network of Houses of Pioneers and School Children, stations of young technicians, tourists and naturalists, school historical and regional-study museums, museums, museums of military and labor glory, sport bases and pioneer camps. They must be ably utilized.

It is necessary to implement effective measures for improving educational work with teenagers at their place of residence. Ispolkoms of local soviets should find opportunities to set aside quarters in new housing units for work with children, to equip them and to provide them with experienced educators and organizers.

Party and trade union organizations of enterprises and institutions should constantly keep in sight upbringing of children, to provide assistance and to deal more strictly with parents for defects in family upbringing. It should be made a rule that these matters are regularly examined at party, trade-union and workers meetings.

It ought to be particularly emphasized that in the solution of tasks set forth by the school reform the chief place is given to the teacher and his ideological convictions, occupational skill, erudition and culture. Our teachers with their selfless labor have gained the people's great respect and gratitude. Two celebrated teachers -- Makhmudova Mukhabbat and Karkimova Khabiba -- are Heroines of Socialist Labor. Thousands of other teachers have been awarded government awards and honorary titles. Many of them have been elected to party committees or are deputies. The school reform while raising the prestige of the teacher, at the same time increases manyfold his responsibility before society for the training and educational of upcoming generations. For this reason the training and education of pedagogic personnel, the creation of stable pedagogic collectives and concern for the teacher have to be at the center of attention of party committees, local soviets and organs of education and vocational-technical education.

It should be taken into consideration that according to preliminary calculations, the attainment of the Basic Directions of the Reform in the republic will annually require additionally many teachers, educators of children's preschool institutions instructors and skilled craftsmen of vocational and technical schools. In this connection, necessary changes should be introduced in plans of training and allocation of specialists for schools and vocational and technical schools.

Implementation of the school reform requires further development and strengthening as well as qualitative improvement of the material base of education. We have to significantly increase the construction of schools and preschool institutions. Gosplan, the Ministry of Education and the Tajik SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education have to carry out valid calculations of additional requirements for pupil places. At the same time, more purposeful use will have to be made of existing educational teaching facilities.

The solution of the major and important tasks set by the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee requires stronger supervision of regular and vocational education. A lot depends here primarily on the level of work of the Ministry of Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and their local organs. They should adopt effective measures for improving the style and work methods of public-education administrative organs in the localities, to set to rights control over the work of pedagogic collectives and to provide constant aid in work to educational institutions.

The important tasks relating to the realization of the school reform are intended to be solved by party committees, local soviets of people's deputies, the komsomol and occupational unions. Cultural institutions, creative unions and the mass information media are called upon to make their contribution to the transformation of public education.

The reorganization of the general education and vocational schools is of a nationwide and statewide character and consequently no one can stand in the sidelines when it comes to this important work. Everybody must clearly determine their tasks in the realization of the reform and look upon them as an inseparable part of our common work for improving the training and education of the upcoming generation.

Naturally, the scale and character of the reform will require considerable time. But even today, right now, a broad front of urgent work is opening up before all of us. This should not be forgotten. On what we do today and tomorrow will largely determine the success of our subsequent work of implementing the Basic Directions of the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School in the republic.

LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD 30 MAY

WA031414 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 May 84 p 1

[Article: "Informational Report Concerning the 30 May 1984 Sessions of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] First Meeting

On 30 May 1984, at 1000 hours, the 9th Session of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, began its work.

The participants in the work of the session were: Comrades P.P. Grishkyavichus, V.S. Astrauskas, A.S. Barkauskas, A.K. Brazauskas, N.K. Dybenko, A.K. Kayryalis, V.K. Mikuchyauskas, V.V. Sakalauskas, R.I. Songayla, A.A. Ferensas, L.K. Shepetis, P.V. Ignotas, and Yu. Yu. Petkyavichyus.

Visitors to the session were: chief of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet N.F. Rubtsov and responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee N.T. Konyayev.

The session was opened by Chairman of LiSSR Supreme Soviet L.K. Shepetis.

The LiSSR Supreme Soviet honored by a minute of silence the memory of deceased deputy to the LiSSR Supreme Soviet Z.I. Yanushkyavichyus.

The LiSSR Supreme Soviet listened to a report given by Deputy Chairman of the Credentials Commission, deputy from Zhezhmarskiy electoral district, Ya. P. Greychyuvene concerning the results of the additional election for the Zapishkskiy and Drasuchskiy electoral districts and on the verification of the powers of the newly elected deputies.

The LiSSR Supreme Soviet recognized the powers of deputy to the LiSSR Supreme Soviet, Kazimeras Boleslovovich Minetas, who was elected on 4 March 1984 for Zapishkskiy electoral district No. 191, and deputy Arseniy Aleksandrovich Novikov, who was elected on 4 March 1984 for Drasuchskiy electoral district No. 280.

The LiSSR Supreme Soviet adopted the following agenda:

1. Discussion of the results of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 1st Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, and the tasks of the republic's Soviets of People's Deputies.

2. Discussion of the Basic Directions for the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational Schools and their implementation in LiSSR.

3. Report from LiSSR Supreme Court.

4. Discussion of the approval of the Ukases of the Presidium of LiSSR Supreme Soviet.

On the recommendation of the deputy from Krasnoarmeyskiy electoral district, fitter at the Vilnius Radio-Measurement Instruments Plant imeni 60-letiye Oktyabrya, R.R. Matskyavichyus, who made a statement on instructions from the Council of Elders, the LiSSR Supreme Soviet approved the work procedure of the meetings of the 9th Session.

A report on the results of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 1st Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, and the tasks of the Republic's Soviets of People's Deputies was given by the deputy from Zhalyakal'nskiy electoral district, Chairman of the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet, A.S. Barkauskas.

Then the deputies began to discuss the report on the results of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 1st Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, and the tasks of the republic's Soviets of People's Deputies.

Speakers during the discussion period were: deputy from Kazlu-Rudskiy electoral district, First Secretary of the Kapsukas City LiCP Committee V.P. Sinitskas and deputy from Zhyalvaskiy electoral district, chairman of the executive committee of the Tauragskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies A. Yu. Ridulis.

After a break, the following made statements: deputy from Zhuvintskiy electoral district, director of the Daynava Garment Factory in Alitus, V.V. Stadulene; deputy from Ionavskiy electoral district, LiSSR Minister of Municipal Services, Yu. M. Sheris; deputy from Alyaksonskiy electoral district, knitting machine operator at the Vayvorikshte Factory of the Aushra Association of Everyday-Services Enterprises and Organizations in Kaunas, V.V. Kudryashov; deputy from Palangskiy electoral district, chairman of the executive committee of the Palanga City Soviet of People's Deputies, D.P. Puodzhyus; deputy from Al'sedzhskiy electoral district, chairman of the Al'sedzhyay Kolkhoz, Plungsekiy Rayon, V.I. Valuzhis.

The LiSSR Supreme Soviet resolves to discontinue the discussion on the report.

The LiSSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the decree "The Results of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 1st Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, and the Tasks of the Republic's Soviets of People's Deputies."

The chairman of LiSSR Supreme Soviet reports that a group of deputies have requested LiSSR Minister of the Food Industry S.A. Dul'skas to explain what measures are being taken to increase the industrial packaging of food products.

The Supreme Soviet instructed LiSSR Minister of the Food Industry S.A. Dul'skas to give a reply to this request at today's second meeting.

Thereupon the first meeting of the 9th Session of LiSSR Supreme Soviet ended.

Second Meeting

Chairman of LiSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy L.K. Shepetis presided at the second meeting.

LiSSR Supreme Soviet began to discuss the second question on the session's agenda -- the Basic Directions for the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational Schools and Their Implementation in LiSSR.

The floor was granted to deputy from Dotnuvskiy electoral district, Deputy Chairman of LiSSR Council of Ministers A. Yu. Chesnavichus.

Then the deputies began to discuss the report.

Those who participated in the discussion were: deputy from Pirmunskiy electoral district, chairman of the executive committee of the Shyaulyay City Soviet of People's Deputies, K.V. Zaletskas; deputy from Skuodasskiy electoral district, B.K. Shlevinsken deputy from Trishkyayskiy electoral district, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Komsomol, P.V. Ignotas; deputy from Devyanishkskiy electoral distric First Secretary of the Shal'chininkskiy Rayon LiCP Committee, I.I. Mikhal'kevich; deputy from Zibertskiy electoral district, LiSSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education G.K. Zabulis; and deputy from Zherutskiy electoral district, directo of Vilnius Secondary School No. 34, Yu. Yu. Dul'skis.

LiSSR Supreme Soviet resolves to discontinue the discussion of the second question on the agenda and unanimously adopts the decree "The Basic Directions for the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational Schools and Their Implementation in LiSSR."

LiSSR Supreme Soviet began to discuss the third question on the agenda -- the report from LiSSR Supreme Court. A report on that question was given by the deputy from Svyazistskiy electoral district, chairman of LiSSR Supreme Court I.P. Misyunas.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decree with regard to this question.

Then the LiSSR Supreme Soviet began to discuss the fourth question on the agenda -- the approval of the Ukases of the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet.

The floor is granted to deputy from Primorskiy electoral district, secretary of LiSSR Soviet I.I. Guretskas.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the laws and the decree by which it approved the Ukrases of the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet that were published during the period between the 8th and 9th Sessions.

LiSSR Supreme Soviet listened to an informational report by LiSSR Minister of the Food Industry, S.A. Dul'skas, concerning the request made by the group of deputies and passed the appropriate decree.

Chairman of LiSSR Supreme Soviet, deputy L.K. Shepetis reports that all the questions on the agenda are exhausted and declares the 9th Session of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, to be closed.

USSR PROCURATOR CHAIRS MEETING ON PARASITISM

LD062109 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] A coordinating conference of the leaders of union law-enforcement organs has been held at the USSR Procurator's Office under the chairmanship of Comrade Rekunkov, the USSR procurator general.

It considered the question of further measures to step up the struggle against persons leasing an antisocial, parasitical way of life. Measures were drawn up to step up the work of law enforcement organs in the struggle against parasitism, to increase the procurator's supervision of compliance with the requirements of the law, to enhance the role of internal affairs organs in revealing and placing in jobs citizens not engaged in the sphere of public production, and to enhance the effectiveness of using all the force of the law against those of them who do not cease their antisocial parasitical way of life.

ESTONIAN OFFICIAL SCORES CANADIAN 'ESTO-84'

LD080916 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Tallin, July 7 TASS -- Arnold Ryuytel, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia (a Soviet Baltic republic), gave an interview to a TASS correspondent, in which he described the days of foreign Estonians "Esto-84," which opened in Toronto (Canada) today, as a "provocative venture."

Exploiting the nostalgia of foreign Estonians, their wish to communicate with their compatriots, the "leaders" of Estonian emigration, who are on the payroll of Western secret services, use as a cover a seemingly plausible aim -- of allegedly preserving national culture, language, and literature. But in actual fact, Ryuytel stressed, their design suits the book of the United States, which does not recognize that Soviet Baltic republic and uses "Esto-84" to step up the unbridled anti-Soviet propaganda.

Estonia, which fully preserves its sovereign rights, administers state power independently. The composition of the republic's parliament gives a clear answer to the question, who rules Estonia today, Ryuytel continued. More than a half of the 285 MP's are workers and peasants, more than a third are women, every fifth member of the parliament of the Soviet republic is a person at the age of not above 30. Almost three quarters of the deputies are Estonians, the rest being Russians, Ukrainians, Letts, and people of other nationalities living in Estonia.

The holding of "Esto-84" Ryuytel said, has been timed by the "leaders" of emigration to the centenary of the bourgeois flag, the symbol of bourgeois dictatorship. But it is precisely this dark blue-black-and-white flag which was used as a cover by such war criminals as Linnas, Pupart, Kirotosk, Laarmann, who are responsible for the massacre of peaceful civilians in Estonia during the years of Nazi occupation.

Now, the reactionary top crust of the Estonian emigration and the secret services of the USA and NATO, on whose payroll the reactionary emigres are, wish to whitewash these criminals, by elevating them to the status of "fighters for the freedom" of the Estonian people. This cynicism, in common with the crimes of the enemies of the people, cannot be forgiven, he stressed.

ESTONIAN CP LEADER COMMENTS ON LETTERS RECEIVED

LD081748 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 8 July broadcasts a 1-hour feature program entitled "The Tribune of Public Opinion," in which Karl Genrikhovich Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, is shown seated in the Central Committee office and dealing with letters from members of the public to government and Communist Party bodies and to the media about matters of public concern.

Such letters are a clear manifestation of socialist democracy, Vayno says, as the writers are confident that their letters will be acted upon, whereas this cannot happen in the capitalist world. Vayno goes on to say that the nature of the letters received is changing. There are now fewer letters about housing shortages -- whereas previously the majority of all letters were about housing. The proportion is now perhaps less than 1/3, and the writers now tend to seek qualitative improvements in housing.

"The number of letters criticizing one or another of the leaders has increased. Here again I would note two aspects: If previously the letters gave primary importance to some how superficial facts -- incorrect behavior, or abuses by one person or another -- today more of the letters concerning a leader are about the fact that he is not providing leadership, that he sometimes does not take a very attentive attitude to people, that he is insufficiently interested in their domestic requests, in establishing conditions for recreation, work, or production. Once again the rubric appears to be the same -- a complaint about a leader -- but the content differs from a few years ago."

Vayno goes on to admit that occasional complaints about abuses of power by those in authority still occur, and these cases give rise to letters. He cites the case of a head of the Estonian department of railways who lost his post following complaints about the way he was misusing his position to gain advantages in housing.

Letters of approval have followed the appointment by Kokhtla-Yarve gorkom of R. Kuusmyk to the post of director of a timber-processing works. Video shows Kuusmyk at interview with the gorkom, then at the works. Vayno says improved machinery for removing stones from farmland has been developed, partly thanks to letters from the public. Video shows such machinery at work in fields, and other units in factory.

Letters from the public to the Estonian press and to television are leading to improvements in other spheres. Following letters to SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA, to the rayon paper KRASNAYE ZNAMYA, and to the television station, there have been improvements in the quality of potatoes in the shops and in working conditions on a stock-raising farm. V. Vykhandu wrote a complaint about waste pollution from a pig farm killing fish in a local stream. Direct action is being taken to correct this. A local radio team flies by helicopter to investigate the pollution threat in a nature reserve holding 5,000 mute swans. Vayno concludes by saying that letters from the public have prompted a competition to beautify the surroundings of some new apartment blocks by planting trees and flowers.

TURKMENIA FAILS TO MEET GAS PRODUCTION COAL

PM061040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Grachev: "Everyone Has a Responsibility"]

[Text] Turkmen SSR -- "Gas producers failed? Surely not... There must be some misunderstanding, the figures were wrong..." No one could believe that the Turkmen gas workers had become laggards. After all, they had always been out ahead.

Yes, the "Turkmengazprom" Association collective had earned a fine reputation. The gas producers' labor in harsh desert conditions could be called a daily feat. For nearly 6 months they have been on duty in the scorching Kara Kum where it can reach 50 in the shade and the sand heats up to 80 degrees -- the desert is like a gigantic brazier. In the winter there is a constant cold and piercing wind. The Kara Kum is, so to speak, blue underneath. In terms of proven stocks and production of gas Turkmenia is second only to Tyumen Oblast. The Central Asia-Center pipeline feeds plants and factories like a living artery and brings warmth to people's apartments.

Innovators have developed here and their names have gone down in the history of the birth and development of the Turkmen gas industry. They have invented and introduced many technical innovations aiding the speedier penetration of the desert floor and the more efficient operation of wells. For 18 successive years "Turkmengazprom" reliably fulfilled and overfulfilled plans. That is why many people did not believe that there had been a hiccup in the smooth-running production process. But the fact remains that they failed to meet the gas production target for the first 4 months of the year. The collective failed to cope with pledges for improving labor productivity and reducing the cost of output. "Our partners let us down," "Turkmengazprom" Association Chief V. Talday reckons. "They have not met their targets for a long time, they have fallen further and further behind, and the result is this failure..."

This very sad conclusion is supported by figures and facts. In 1983 the "Turkmennefte-gazstroy" Association was supposed to have carried out work to provide facilities for three fields in order to commission (podklyuchit) 63 wells. USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification organizations brought into service only 1 of the 8 power lines scheduled for last year. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance provided only 253 km of highway instead of 629. The Turkmen SSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises assimilated only R170,000 of the R6 million worth of capital investments they had been given for the construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer facilities. Yes, with that kind of "support" it is hard for the gas producers to maintain their previous position.

What do the partners have to say? A. Sviridov, leader of "Turkmenneftegazstroy," Yu. Loktev of "Turkmenglavenergo," S. Kalanov of "Sredazelektroselstroy," V. Smykov, minister of Highway Construction and Maintenance, and N. Sheremetyev, minister of Construction, referred to "objective" causes. There were many causes: There is not enough manpower, interruptions in the supply of materials are a problem, resources are often diverted to other projects, there have been many mistakes in planning, and so forth. But, on closer examination it is clear that these organizations expend more energy on finding appropriate excuses for their failures than on organizing work to surmount the problems that have arisen. The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the Republic's Council of Ministers have given them considerable help and have elaborated pretty specific measures to develop the gas industry in Turkmenia. But they failed to ensure that the measures were properly carried out. This is particularly obvious now that we find that the sector has failed to cope with its plan.

At the same time, one cannot exonerate the gas producers themselves. Having become accustomed over the years to praise and plaudits and being in regular receipt of awards and bonuses, the association's officials have become lax and have ceased to analyze all the plusses and minuses and look to the future. By no means everything is being done to strengthen contacts with allied sectors and seek the joint solution of pressing questions.

For example, "Turkmenneftegazstroy" fulfilled the first-quarter plans for the volume of construction and installation work. The April-May figures were satisfactory too, but the apparent success is purely superficial. The fact is that the construction workers are "storming ahead" by building secondary facilities, which are the profitable ones; however, at the projects scheduled for commissioning, those that the gas producer need, the situation is pretty mediocre. One wonders why the "Turkmengazprom" specialists and leaders are so indulgent toward such instances and are not even trying somehow to regulate work at the projects.

I was able to read the minutes of various conferences discussing the gas producers' failure to meet their targets. It is amazing how enterprising some leaders are in finding "explanations" for the failure and trying to blame their "neighbors." But is it a matter of general concern. People ought to stop reproaching and accusing one another and come to an agreement on how to rectify the situation.

In the republic no one doubts that the gas workers will recover and make up the lost ground. A step forward had already been taken at the end of May, and gas production has increased somewhat. New wells are now being commissioned and extra capacities are coming into operation. The gas producers are keen to retrieve their leading positions and to honorably fulfill their pledges -- to produce 220 million cubic meters of gas in addition to this year's plan.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY FACES TASKS, PROBLEMS

PM061501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Chemical Complex"]

[Excerpt] The goal of accelerating the intensification of the economy is confronting the country's chemical workers with new tasks. Despite the comparatively high rate of development in the sectors of the complex, the national economy is still experiencing a shortage of a number of important types of chemical products -- chemical fibers, high-quality dyes, paints and varnishes, plastics, and combined and concentrated mineral fertilizers. This is preventing an acceleration in the rate of growth of yields, and it is holding back technical progress in machine building, electrical engineering, oil production, and land reclamation. The quality of some types of chemical products is still inferior to the best examples.

At chemical, and especially petrochemical, industry construction projects a considerable amount of equipment has accumulated that should have been commissioned long ago. Funds for the purchase of it have been spent, but there is no return. Instead of constructing and modernizing capacities and renewing equipment, the leaders of some chemical and petrochemical enterprises are still in the habit of endeavoring to amend plans in a downward direction.

In the time that remains before the end of the 5-year plan, construction ministries and trusts engaged in the fulfillment of targets for the development of the chemical complex are called upon to resolutely reorganize their work. Everything that has been scheduled must be commissioned, and clients must ensure that every production unit reaches full capacity as soon as possible.

Success in this area determines not only the results of the current 5-year plan, but creates a sound basis for accelerating the chemicalization of the economy in the upcoming period.

The leaders of some chemical complex enterprises often attribute their mistakes to manpower shortages. The work of leading enterprises which have taken the experience of the Shchekino chemical workers on board shows that competition in accordance with the motto "More output, fewer personnel" successfully solves the cadre problem and permits a continuous improvement in labor productivity. In just three sectors of the chemical complex -- the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry -- over 160,000 workers, technicians, and engineers have been made available for new production units since they started using the Shchekino method. The Shchekino method, in conjunction with team forms of labor organization, should continue to be developed in the future. This will make it possible to hold a steadier course toward all-round production intensification.

When they sum up the 6-month results of socialist competition, party and trade union committees are called upon to give pride of place to final results: whether the chemical workers have met all their consumers' orders, what kind of labor productivity improvement the collective has achieved, what kind of cost reduction there has been, and what reserves must be brought into play. This must be the focus of the competing collectives' efforts. Smooth, efficient work by all sectors of the chemical complex will make it possible to accelerate the development of the national economy as a whole and will serve the successful solution of the economic and social tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

EARTH SATELLITE METEOR-2 SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED

LD051222 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 5 TASS -- Meteorological earth satellite "Meteor-2", next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today. It has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 104 minutes; maximum distance from the Earth's surface -- 974 kilometres; minimum distance -- 954 kilometres inclination of the orbit -- 82.5 degrees.

On board the satellite are installed complexes of equipment for obtaining global images of cloud cover and the underlying surface in the visible and infrared ranges of the spectrum both in the conditions of storaage and direct transmission, and radiometric apparatuses for the continuous observation of the streams of penetrating radiation in near-Earth space. The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

ACTIVITIES OF SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS REPORTED

LD061007 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev, and Oleg Atkov are working in near-earth orbit for the 150th day. In the past week the cosmonauts, staying in space aboard a piloted complex consisting of the orbital station Salyut-7, the spaceship Soyuz T-11 and the freighter Progress-22 conducted astrophysical and geophysical experiments, medical check-ups, and technical experiments.

Under a program for studying earth's natural resources and the environment, they conducted several photographic sessions, taking pictures of the territory of the Soviet Union as well as seas and oceans. The subjects of photographing included the Caspian Depression, mountain ranges in central Asian republics, the Trans-Baykal region and the maritime territory.

The medical control check-ups are aimed at producing additional data about the state of the spacemen's cardio-vascular systems after their prolonged stay in space. In accordance with the station's refueling schedule, fuel was pumped from Progress-22 tanks over to tanks of the joint propulsion unit. The crew today are continuing geophysical experiments and are scheduled to carry out medical control examinations, do maintenance work on some instruments, and prepare scientific equipment for further planned studies.

According to telemetry information and reports from orbit, the on-board systems of the manned complex are functioning normally. Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov are in good health and feeling well.

PACIFIC AREA OFF LIMITS, FOR ROCKET TESTS

LD071705 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 7 Jul 84

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- From July 10 to 20, 1984, carrier rockets will be launched in the Soviet Union to an area of the Pacific within a radius of 150 nautical miles with a centre at latitude 22 degrees 40 minutes north, and longitude 174 degrees 18 minutes east. TASS is authorized to announce that to ensure safety the USSR Government requests the governments of other states using sea lanes and air routes in the Pacific to instruct the bodies concerned that sea-going vessels and planes should not enter that area and air space over it in the said period, daily from six o'clock to 19 hours of local time.